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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 10-5 (50-42). Tomorrow variable (45-36). Yesterday's temp. 10-7 (50-45). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 9-4 (48-39). Tomorrow: Variable. Yesterday's temp. 9-5 (48-41). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROME: Overcast. Temp. 9 (55-32). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 4-(—5) (+23). Yesterday's temp. 2-(—8) (36-27). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	18 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	18 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 4.50	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.75
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

No. 28,630 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1975 Established 1887

Castro's Example. Embargo by U.S. Help Unite Cubans

Miss Shaw, who is fluent in Spanish, spent three weeks in Cuba gathering information. She was accompanied by two officials on government-arranged visits to factories, schools and other locations, but was able to make visits and conduct interviews alone in Havana.

By Terri Shaw

HAVANA (WP).—During World War II, Dora Gonzales made candy in a chocolate factory. "I got one peso a day for making chocolate that sold for two pesos a pound," she said. "I joined the union and was fired. For 8 years I was out of work. I just sat home and stared at the ceiling."

Esther Lopez's father was a mason. At considerable sacrifice he sent her to school to get a teaching degree. "But there were no jobs for women teachers then," Mrs. Lopez said. "Even men had trouble finding work."

Narciso Nodaz quit school after the fifth grade and went to work to help support his family. He got a job in a grocery store for five pesos a month. When payday came, he was surprised to learn that the five pesos had been applied against his family's grocery bill.

These three Cubans—and many others—are now doing work that they consider important to themselves and to their country.

Mrs. Gonzalez works in a biscuit factory for a much higher salary, and lives in a modern housing development outside Havana. Mrs. Lopez is a teacher at the large Lenin Technical School, where Cuba's brightest teen-agers prepare for careers in engineering and science. Mr. Nodaz, who has earned a high-school diploma from night school, is a Communist party official in Cienfuegos.

The pride these three Cubans express about their progress since Fidel Castro won power almost 16 years ago is shared by many other people I met during a three-week visit to Cuba.

In Spanish, the key word is *dignidad*—a combination of pride, dignity and self-respect, and a quality that has often suffered in Latin America's relationship with the United States.

People who used to work for foreign companies or for rich Cubans now say they are working for themselves, for their country or for their children.

Mrs. Gonzales, 57, put it this way: "Before the revolution there were lots of things in the store, but I couldn't eat. A man could stand on the corner and offer to sell five chickens for one peso and no one would come out to buy them. Now all Cubans eat."

The U.S. trade embargo, imposed in 1960, "was very harmful for us, but we have developed our economy in spite of it." Every day we develop more, said Rafael Alonso, a mechanical engineer who works at a machine factory in Santa Clara, 150 miles southeast of Havana.

Newspapers, textbooks and billboards hammer home the message that Cuba will prevail, despite the "aggression of the embargo." The trade embargo, called "the blockade" here, is a series of U.S. executive orders and legislation passed in the early years of the Castro government.

The Cuban government constantly reminds its people of the CIA-backed Bay of Pigs invasion and later exile attacks. Cubans are trained to be ready for an attack at any time. Every employee must do "civil defense" guard duty at his place of work every few weeks. Men are required, and women are encouraged, to do some sort of military service.

Aware of U.S. Role

Cubans also are kept aware of the overbearing economic and political role the United States played here before Mr. Castro took power.

"The American ambassador used to run this country," said Humberto Hernandez, chief judge of the provincial court in Havana, who was also a judge before the Castro revolution.

Despite the anger and fear directed at the United States, however, there is still an intangible and important U.S. presence here. The loudest station on the AM radio dial morning and evening is the Voice of America. When atmospheric conditions are right, television programs from Miami appear on Cuban sets. The 600,000 exiles living in the United States send letters, magazines and clothing to their relatives here.

A long-haired Cuban youth who apparently spends a lot of time hanging around the major hotels told me when we first met that he was not interested in the United States "because we get plenty of clothes from France and Britain now and they're more stylish anyway." On the last day of my visit the young man came to say good-bye and asked, with great embarrassment, if I could give him my blue jeans, because "they're very stylish here."

The lingering psychological influence of the United States is apparently seen by the government as a threat, and it seems to be a factor in the strict controls over the press, the arts, education and foreigners' visits.

Some of the controls seem to be tightening. The government has recently begun a campaign against "ideological diversionism," which one newspaper question-and-answer column defined as counter-revolutionary ideas spread by foreign magazines.

On top of their 44-hour workweek, most Cubans stand guard duty at their work places, do volunteer work in fields or factories one or two Sundays a month, help patrol their neighborhood and attend meetings of the civil and political organizations everyone is expected to belong to.

Pre-school children tend their day-care centers' vegetable gardens, city teen-agers spend six weeks working in the country each year, and mental patients in Havana raise chickens or man the hospitals' many workshops. Housewives clean schools on weekends and distribute polio vaccine. Government bureaucrats are ex-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Washington Post.

REMINDER—Wreckage of propeller and engine of U.S. plane and a destroyed U.S. truck used in the Bay of Pigs invasion are on exhibit at Playa Giron, Cuba.

To Fight Recession

Ford Budget Message Defends Large Deficit

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP).—President Ford today sent Congress a recession-haunted $349.4-billion budget under which taxes would decline, spending and the deficit would rise, and yet the projected unemployment rate would still be close to 8 per cent in 1976, an election year.

The recommended deficit is $51.9 billion, a peacetime record. The President said in the budget message that, like others in his party, "I have always opposed deficits," and said he was recommending this one only to pump the economy up out of the recession.

Yet the budget document said that, even with a deficit this large, the sagging economy will revive only gradually.

"We'll try to have a better one next year," Mr. Ford said as he signed the message. "This is the best we could do under the economic circumstances and the facts of life."

If Congress does only what the President has asked it to, his own economists said today that:

- Total economic output or "real" gross national product, which fell 2.2 per cent last year, would fall 3.3 per cent more in 1975, rise only moderately in 1976, and still be lower then than it was in the first year of Richard Nixon's second term.
- Retail prices, which rose an average of 11 per cent in 1974, would rise even more—11.3 per cent—in 1975, because of the President's plan to increase fuel prices and thereby discourage fuel consumption. Prices would then rise another 7.8 per cent in 1976.
- Unemployment, which was 7.1 per cent in December of last year, would average 8.1 per cent this year. In 1976, the economists said, the average would still be 7.9 per cent, and 7.5 per cent in 1977.

A bigger budget deficit would drive down unemployment faster, but the President said that it would also mean increased inflation. In effect what he said to Congress was that he was doing all that safely could be done.

The budget submitted today is for fiscal 1976, the year beginning July 1.

The recommended spending increase is $35.9 billion, 11 per cent over this year's estimated outlays. The increase is almost all for expanding present programs or keeping up with inflation. The President said new spending programs — national health insurance and welfare reform, for example—would have to wait.

About a fourth of the spending increase—$8.7 billion—is for defense. The President said defense outlays have fallen in the last few years as a percentage of the budget, and that "defense programs have undergone large reductions in real terms," particularly as military pay has risen with the dropping of the draft and shift to all-volunteer armed forces. "It is no longer realistically possible to offset increasing costs of defense programs by further reducing military . . . strength," he said.

Basic Programs

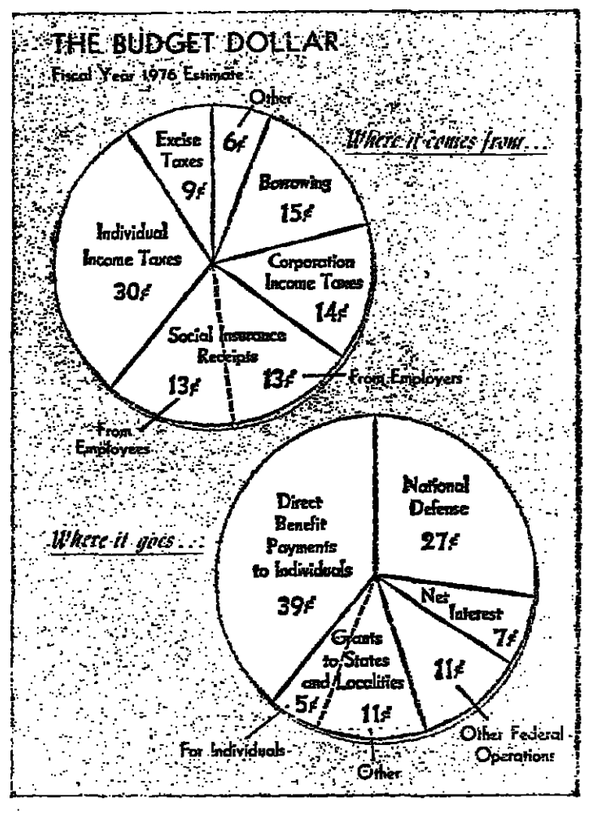
Much of the rest of the increase would go to such basic programs as Social Security ($6.5 billion) and Medicare and Medicaid ($1.6 billion), whose cost goes up each year with rising population and inflation.

Unemployment insurance outlays will rise $3.5 billion, and interest on the debt $3.1 billion.

The spending side of the budget assumes that Congress will go along with $17 billion the President has proposed in limitations and reductions. One of these is

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- **Ford's budget foresees 1976 as a year of difficulty for GOP. Page 2.**
- **Pentagon asks $92.8 billion to halt power 'erosion.' Page 2.**



Deep Recession, Limp Pullout Is Foreseen in Ford's Budget

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP).—President Ford's budget not only predicts that the current recession will be almost twice as deep as any in the postwar period, but contemplates an anemic recovery that would guarantee stagnation and high unemployment for at least four years.

There is nothing to compare with it since the Great Depression, which of course was even worse.

The profile of the economic slide, as laid out in a new table of economic forecasts and projections going through calendar year 1980, is grim.

Unemployment would average 8.1 per cent this year, falling only marginally to an average of 7.9 per cent in the election year of 1976, and would still average 7.5 per cent in 1977. Inflation would remain high while corporate profits before taxes would plunge from $141 billion in 1974 to $115 billion this year, before recovering to $145 billion in 1976.

A budget section headed "Economic Assumptions" displays with amazing candor the President's belief that the nation is in for hard times. The message conveyed is that the President sees a slow recovery and a long period of under-capacity economic performance as the only way to get the level of inflation back down to 4.0 per cent by 1980.

Thus, the "Economic Assumptions" show that in the four-year period 1974 through 1977, the average real growth of the economy will be barely over 1 per cent. A 4-per cent average growth rate is the normal target, merely to keep pace with new additions to the nation's labor force.

The acceleration of recession has been so fast that the projected budget deficit for the fiscal year beginning July 1 rose $5 billion, to $52 billion, in just the two weeks that elapsed between the President's State of the Union message and the printers' final "lock-up" of the budget statement. Most of this was due to falling revenues.

Administration's Hopes

For some weeks now, it has been clear that fast-declining revenues and rising expenditures to cope with the unemployment problem would wreck the administration's hopes for a budget only moderately in deficit for 1976.

Until now, the largest drop in real gross national product during the postwar period came in a brief, two-quarter recession in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Faces Challenge by Mrs. Thatcher

Heath Favored in Vote Today To Retain Tory Leadership

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Feb. 3 (WP).—The political life of Edward Heath and his possible replacement by a woman will be decided here tomorrow when Conservative members of Parliament vote on party leader.

Mr. Heath is battling to remain in the post that he has held since 1965 and is favored to win, despite having led the Tories to defeat in three national elections out of four—two of them last year.

The Louis Harris poll released today showed that 70 per cent of the Tory voters questioned want the 276 Conservative MPs to retain Mr. Heath as leader.

At 58, the former prime minister is admired by Tories for his mastery of complex issues, his international stature and his forceful debating in the House of Commons. And Lord Home, who as Sir Alec Douglas-Home served as prime minister and foreign minister, backed Mr. Heath today as "much the best leader we have got."

Mr. Heath, however, is seen by many as cold, aloof and stubborn, insensitive to the lives of average persons. "He has the mind and manner of a superior civil servant," a back-bencher has said. The party leader's personality counts heavily toward electoral success, and Mr. Heath's manner is regarded as a distinct liability. There are fears that he cannot lead Conservatives back to power.

Future in Doubt

If he loses, Mr. Heath may be finished as a force in British political life. Even if he wins, his future is not assured. Under the new rules adopted by the party, a fresh leadership contest can be staged every year. Prime Minister Harold Wilson is not compelled to call an election until 1979, giving the Tories plenty of opportunities to push Mr. Heath aside.

His biggest open challenge is from Margaret Thatcher, a woman once described as "the iron butterfly." Mrs. Thatcher, 49, served as Mr. Heath's minister of education and is the darling of the party's right wing. She proclaims the virtues of free markets, deplores state control, extols rewards for the strong and clearly regards herself as one of them.

Like Mr. Heath, she has fought her way out of the lower middle class largely through her own efforts—her father was a grocer—to the topmost rungs of Britain's most class-conscious party.

Like Mr. Heath, too, she won a scholarship to Oxford. It led her to a job as a research chemist and a career as a tax lawyer. She married a business executive who is now a director of Burmah Oil.

Mrs. Thatcher, who was given the nickname of "Thatcher, milk snatcher" after she ended the free-milk program at state schools, has impressed Tories with her forensic skill. She has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Margaret Thatcher

Moro Outlines Energy Plan, Aid to Italy Farms, Housing

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Premier Aldo Moro warned today that Italy could not hope to overcome its current deep recession before late in 1976, and said the nation was running the risk of being "downgraded" unless stern measures were taken.

Mr. Moro announced a new energy program to cut Italy's oil imports by $500 million to $600 million annually. Italy last year spent $7 billion for crude oil, mainly from the Middle East.

Addressing the leadership of his Christian Democratic party, the Premier stated that his government would take action to substitute methane gas and coal for fuel oil in electric power plants, reduce the overall consumption of petroleum products by 7 per cent, and build 20 nuclear power plants.

Italy now has only three functioning nuclear power plants, lacks a broad domestic energy base, and depends on oil imports more than any other European nation.

The fourfold increase in the price of crude oil decreed by the producing countries more than a year ago hit Italy particularly hard. Even before the world energy crisis broke out, this nation's financial situation had been worsening because it imported more—especially food—than it exported, and was running up big new debts to pay old ones.

The Premier today said that the deficits of the Italian state and the municipalities in general were "disastrous." He declared that Italy could ill afford to waste national resources to finance "the inefficiency of the public machinery," meaning the bureaucrats.

Mr. Moro said that Italy must revamp the state administration, and above all start "a tough fight against tax-dodging."

The Premier warned that Italy was threatened by mass unemployment. At present, the number of jobless is estimated to exceed 5 per cent of the nation's labor force.

Mr. Moro announced new programs to spur the construction industry, which is languishing, by publicly subsidized building of 100,000 new apartments in 24 months. He also promised measures to aid Italy's struggling farmers.

Mr. Moro's address was his first major policy statement since he formed a new Cabinet after a 50-day government crisis two months ago. The Premier's remarks about Italy's financial and economic situation sounded more candid and realistic than most of the official speeches that the nation has been hearing lately.

Foreign policy was hardly mentioned in the debates of the Christian Democratic leadership.



Keystone.

Aldo Moro

To Aid Hunt for Energy Sources

Kissinger Urges Consumers To Set Up Oil Price Floor

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (IHT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger proposed today that industrialized countries put a floor under oil prices to encourage the development of new sources of energy that then would force Arab producers to cut their prices.

By jointly adopting the paradoxical pricing plan, combined with conservation measures, Mr. Kissinger said, the consumer nations could, within two years, shrink the producers' power to set world oil prices.

In a speech at the National Press Club, the secretary said such a price floor should be lower than the present $11-a-barrel rate set by the oil producers, but he said it would be considerably above the $3-a-barrel price paid before the oil crisis started 16 months ago.

Mr. Kissinger's statements signaled the administration's belief that the era of cheap oil, which had brought unparalleled industrial development and economic boom times, had ended. His speech spelled out the U.S. strategy for the new realities facing the world, stressing the need to develop alternative sources of energy.

Import Tariffs

The United States, he said, intends to ask all oil-consuming nations to set their own minimum prices on petroleum by means of new import tariffs, imposed either separately or cooperatively.

The proposal will be raised Wednesday at the International Energy Agency (IEA) meeting in Paris when the United States will ask members to "agree that they will not allow imported oil to be sold domestically at prices which would make these new energy sources noncompetitive."

The Kissinger plan echoes in part the formula enunciated in November in a speech at Yale University by Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders, proposing a floor on oil prices at current market levels.

Mr. Enders, who will present the U.S. ideas at Wednesday's meeting, said in November:

"What is important is that all of the major consumers adopt policies having the effect of creating stable investment expectations at a level of return roughly equivalent to current oil prices, protected for price increases."

President Ford already has ordered into effect a gradually increasing tariff on imported oil, but Congress is moving to rescind that action.

Mr. Kissinger today said the U.S.-led attempt to reduce the use of imported oil and to develop new energy sources may well drive down the cost of petroleum products in the next few years, but that this, in turn, may involve new dangers. He warned:

"The inexpensive imported oil could then jeopardize the investment made in the alternative sources. The lower oil prices would also restimulate demand, starting again the cycle of rising imports, increased dependence [on foreign sources] and vulnerability."

Thus, a *firm minimum price* for imported oil is necessary, he argued.

Pressure on OPEC

The proposed floor price would exert pressure on members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and would provide a "point of reference for an eventual consumer-producer agreement" on a lower price, Mr. Kissinger said.

The secretary told his luncheon audience that reduced consumption—because of high prices and conservation measures—already

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Including Foreign Firms

101 Companies Nationalized by Ethiopia

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 3 (WP).—The Ethiopian Provisional Military Council, stepping up the pace of its "Socialist revolution," announced today the complete or partial nationalization of 101 local and foreign companies.

The move, the second wave of seizures in a month, came as government forces completed the ouster of Eritrean guerrillas from the northern provincial capital of Asmara and continued pounding their positions a few miles north of the city.

For the first time in three days, residents of the city, now without water or electricity, ventured from their homes to go shopping. But sources there said that food supplies were nearly exhausted and that the water situation was becoming critical, reportedly because of damage done to the city's mains.

Guerrillas Blamed

At least 100 civilians and probably an even greater number of guerrillas and government troops have been killed just inside and around the city since fighting broke out there Friday night.

The government has not yet announced the number of casualties and until tonight had devoted just a 34-word statement to the situation in Asmara. In a statement today, the military blamed the Eritrean guerrillas for provoking the fighting and said that they were to blame for the deaths that had occurred.

Today, Asmara was reported quiet, with its streets still deserted except for occasional shoppers. Police and soldiers were continuing their house-to-house search for guerrillas and arms, however.

The airport remained closed and all roads to the city blocked. The airport is reported to have become a center of military operations and a base for Ethiopia's American-equipped air force, which has been attacking guerrilla positions for the last two days with bombs and machine-gun fire.

The fighting in the strategically located northern province, where Ethiopia's only two ports are located, appears to be far from over.

The military government's announcement today said that 72 industrial and commercial companies located here and in Asmara mainly, were being totally nationalized and that the state was taking a majority interest in 29 others, including four American firms.

They included 14 textile, 13 food processing, 9 leather and shoe, 8 chemical and 5 iron and steel companies. All foreign and Ethiopian owners would be given compensation, the statement said.

The main American company affected was Mobil, which was among the four foreign fuel distributors placed under state control but not completely nationalized. The three others were Royal Dutch Shell, the French concern Total and the Italian company AGIP.

Observers noted that the Ethiopian government already owned or controlled about 70 per cent of the entire manufacturing and industrial sectors. After today's measure, the state will control practically all of the two areas.

The military apparently only partially nationalized some companies in the hope of keeping foreign technicians and investors in the country.

It also said that the government would continue to welcome some foreign investment, particularly in the field of oil and coal exploration, and would provide support and guarantee the rights of private investors.

Portugal to Seize Some Big Estates

LISBON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—The Portuguese government has decided to expropriate some of the arable lands of the big estate owners, the secretary of state for agriculture said in a speech published here today.

Alfredo Esteve Belo said at a meeting of farm workers last night in the town of Beja that the aim was to relieve unemployment and increase production.

His speech, published by his office today, was made in the Alentejo region, where most of the big estates are situated. The Lisbon newspaper A Capital reported last week that a number of farm workers, some armed with hunting rifles, had occupied part of the Alpendres estate near Beja and begun cultivating it for themselves.

Condemns 'Inadequate' Progress

EEC Decries Low Status of Women at Work

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (IHT).—The European Commission has condemned "inadequate" progress toward equality of pay and opportunity between the sexes in the European Economic Community.

In a report entitled "The Situation of Working Women in the Community," as yet unpublished, the commission says that women's efforts for equality have grown faster than their position in the labor market.

But, it says, both the economic needs of families and the educational level of women mean that they are an integral part of the Nine's labor market, and are no longer prepared to be merely a pool of casual workers.

Traditional ideas about the roles of men and women are changing rapidly, the document says. It was produced by the social affairs commissioner, Patrick Hillery, as the EEC's contribution to the UN International Year for Women.

It is critical of member governments which have been slow in the implementation of equal pay, despite the fact that the principle is laid down in the Treaty of Rome on which the EEC is founded.

It is also sharp in its comments about the poor opportunities for vocational training and guidance available for women. "Unimaginative guidance leads women to opt for short so-called 'women's' training courses which hold out no prospect for a true professional future."

The commission complains as well about the difficulties of women in the 35-40 age group who wish to return to work after a long absence.

There are an estimated 35 million employed or self-employed women in the EEC. Their proportion in the working population ranges from 35 to 40 per cent in most member states but is lower in the Netherlands, Italy and Ireland where the average is only 25 per cent. The commission believes that these proportions may increase in the next few years and mentions as "the most significant recent phenomenon" the growth during recent years of the number of working women who are married.

But although most countries show an increase in the numbers of working women, their employment is sensitive to economic fluctuations. Unemployment among women tends to increase more rapidly than men's unemployment.

The commission identifies France, Italy and Belgium as the worst countries in this respect. The report insists that poor vocational training in these countries is the main cause of their female unemployment. Their compulsory education systems leave young women without qualifications or with qualifications which are unsuitable for the labor market, it says.

Equality of opportunity, in the commission's view, is as important as an access to a career and the report draws attention to the lack of women in professional and managerial jobs.

In West Germany, one in eight company heads is a woman and at the managerial level there is one woman for every 50 men. In France, 60.5 per cent of women in industry are laborers and only 10 per cent (compared with 32.5 per cent of men) ever attain supervisory or managerial positions.

A recent survey of women's working conditions cited by the commission exposes the lack of further training facilities provided for women by their employers. Only 12 per cent of working women in the Netherlands, 38 per cent in Germany and 39 per cent in France have received vocational training since they began work and the training is in many cases brief and directed more toward specific tasks rather than a career.

The commission sets out four goals for 1975: The implementation of a directive on equal pay, the expansion of the social fund to help training programs for women, plans at the local level to promote women's employment under the social fund, and the establishment of a community information unit about women and work.

Heath Favored in Vote Today To Retain Tory Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

been debating Labor's Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, and is credited with scoring heavily in the argument over a key bill to impose a tax on gifts.

Her backers claim that she is eroding Conservative prejudice against women in high places, but many MPs fear that women voters are the biggest obstacle to a politician of their own sex.

If Mr. Heath and Mrs. Thatcher both fail, there are a great many persons waiting to seek the leader's job. Foremost, perhaps, is William Whitelaw, who captured public imagination when he was Mr. Heath's minister for Ulster.

Mr. Whitelaw, like Mr. Heath, is close to the center of the political spectrum here and his greatest talent lies in his ability to heal the divisions in the Tory ranks.

Mr. Whitelaw, 56, is the party's chairman, but his strength is also a handicap. Tories who fear that their party has compromised too much with unions and state intervention want a fighter and not a conciliator as chief.

2d-Ballot Candidate

Mr. Whitelaw claims he favors Mr. Heath's re-election by a "decisive" vote. The operative word is "decisive." If Mr. Heath cannot win on the first ballot, Mr. Whitelaw would be free to enter the race against him.

He could do so because of the complex rules that the Tories have adopted to choose a leader. Conservatives are not used to internal election battles and their leaders have traditionally been picked by a small inner group, the "magic circle." Mr. Heath's triumph nearly 10 years ago was the first and only time a ballot was used.

After the party lost the general election in October, the backbench complaints over Mr. Heath led to demands for another contest. The rules were drawn up by Lord Home.

To win on the initial ballot, Mr. Heath or Mrs. Thatcher must first collect a simple majority of the 276 Tory MPs, or 139 votes. That task is made harder because a third entrant is in the race. He is Hugh Fraser, an undistinguished back-bencher who can pick up votes from those who want neither of the front runners.

In addition, a first-round winner must also lead the runnerup by at least 42 votes. It is this second hurdle that makes a second round likely.

Open to Everyone

The second ballot is open to anyone who wants to stand, and a simple majority of 139 is needed to win. But the likelihood that five or more may be standing could lead to a third ballot.

That ballot would be limited to the top three candidates from the second round, and the Tory MPs will mark first and second choices. If no one collects 139 first-place votes, the ballots choosing the trailing candidate will be eliminated and the second choice on those ballots will be counted.

Lord Home's rules assume that this procedure will finally give someone 139 votes, but a tie is still mathematically possible. There is, however, no provision for breaking such a tie and the cumbersome structure could turn out to be an embarrassment.

If no one is selected on tomorrow's first ballot, a second will be held Feb. 11 and, if needed, a third on Feb. 13.

Mr. Heath's backers are confident that he will win on the first round. But if he does not, he has indicated he will go on fighting.

Food Poisons 143 Japanese On Airliner

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Spoiled food aboard a chartered Japan Air Lines jumbo jet today hospitalized 143 passengers in Copenhagen shortly after they had eaten their American-prepared breakfast over the Atlantic.

As the Tokyo-to-Paris Boeing 747 touched down for a maintenance stop in the Danish capital, scores of ambulances and buses stood waiting to take the ill to a hospital in Copenhagen.

There were 344 passengers aboard the plane—all Japanese employees of the Coca-Cola Co. on a week's study tour of France. Many had eaten the breakfast loaded aboard during a stop in Anchorage, Alaska, which consisted of ham omelettes, yogurt and shrimp salad.

The 17 crew members, who all escaped illness, and doctors among the passengers administered first aid to the stricken, but quickly decided to call for ambulances and immediate hospitalization.

Airport Aid Station

A lounge at the airport was turned into a first-aid station, where passengers, gripped by acute pains, lay moaning under blankets pending the arrival of ambulances.

"The preliminary finding of the examining laboratory is that the ham was the cause of the poisoning," a JAL spokesman said.

"The omelette was made in Anchorage by the International Flight Catering Co., which is partly owned by Japan Air Lines," said Kenji Maekita, manager of JAL's overseas public relations, in Tokyo.

The passengers who did not become ill continued to Paris, JAL said, after a sightseeing tour of Copenhagen by bus.

A hospital source said a few of the older persons were suffering from "severe food poisoning," but he added that all were expected to survive.

"Poisoning of this type usually is of a short duration, and the first few hours are the dangerous period," he said, adding that all the patients would stay in the hospital overnight.

Five Killed in Brawl After Angola Looting

LUANDA, Angola, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Five persons were killed in an exchange of fire today as troops tried to stop a crowd of Africans from ransacking a shop, a Portuguese military spokesman said.

The crowd apparently believed the white shopkeeper in the Sao Paulo market district of Luanda had shot two Africans yesterday.

The spokesman said that two Portuguese Army officials, a civilian and two Angolan Liberation Front soldiers were killed. An unknown number of persons were wounded.

In addition to
OPERA - PANTHEON - NATION
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Berlitz is now in
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British Hail EEC Accord On Trade, Aid

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Britain's overseas development minister, Mrs. Judith Hart, today hailed as historic the European Economic Community's agreement on trade and aid with 46 developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Reporting on the convention agreed on in Brussels on Saturday, she told Parliament, "In its detail, it embodies a new economic relationship between the developing countries concerned and the industrialized nations of the [European] community."

Mrs. Hart said the agreement reflected a new relationship which replaced "paternalism by cooperation."

The agreement provides for the free entry into the Common Market of industrial products, and almost complete free entry for agricultural produce from the developing countries.

Another important element of the accord was EEC agreement to help stabilize the developing countries' foreign-exchange earnings from 12 of their most important export commodities, notably iron ore, tea, cocoa, coffee, bananas and cotton.

Help With Exports

Under this clause, any of the 46 countries which receive more than 7.5 per cent of their export earnings from one of these products will be eligible for financial aid in lean years. The funds to be made available for such aid will total about $475 million over the next five years.

The agreement will be known as the Lome convention. It is to be signed in Lome, Togo, on Feb. 28.

Its successful conclusion represents an important step in the Labor government's effort to renegotiate the terms of British membership in the EEC. Mrs. Hart observed. "The British end came out extremely well."

In another step toward renegotiation, François-Xavier Ortoli, president of the EEC Commission, began talks here today with British ministers.

He first hld luncheon discussions with Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who attended the recent International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington on world energy and related fiscal and trading problems.

Mr. Ortoli, who came here on Friday for a short private visit, was expected to discuss Britain's demand for a cut in its contribution to the EEC budget.

Baader Unit Adds Strike on Liquids To Fast on Food

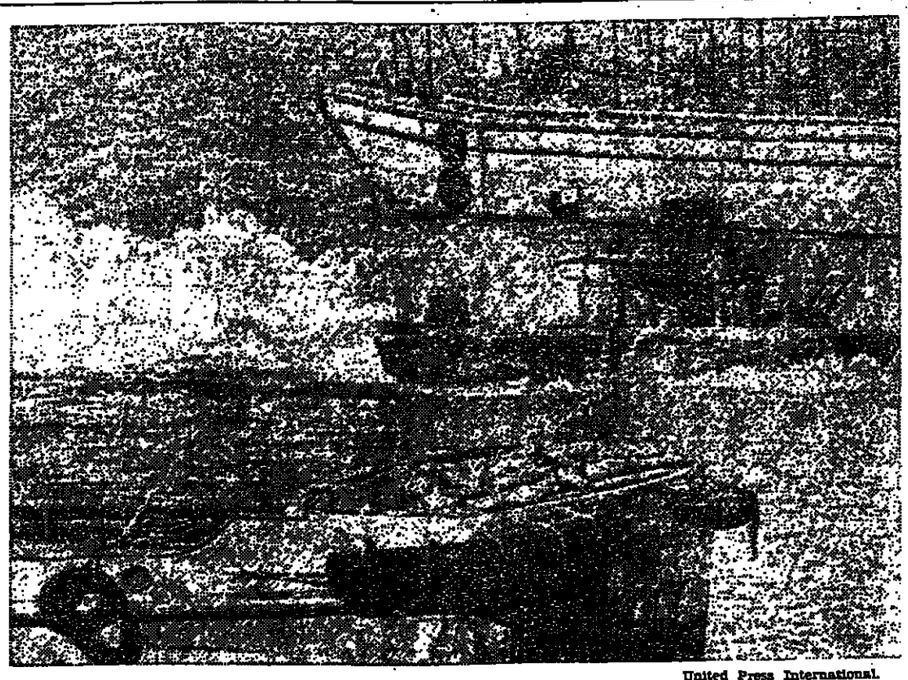
STUTTGART, Feb. 3 (AP).—At least 30 members of the leftist Baader-Meinhof gang, currently on a hunger strike, began to refuse liquids today, authorities reported.

One of their lawyers said he believed that others will follow the thirst strike soon. The strike is the latest in a series that started late last year to protest prison conditions. One gang member has died.

Officials said the gang members were striking in prisons in Hamburg, Hannover, Bremen, West Berlin and Stuttgart.

Doctors ruled that the strikers should be forcibly nourished. Among those receiving nourishment daily are Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, Jan-Carl Raspe and Gudrun Ensslin, the leaders of the gang. The gang is accused of several bank robberies and bomb attacks in which at least four American servicemen and several German policemen were killed.

The group is expected to be put on trial later this year.



United Press International.

SMOKESCREEN—Cambodian government craft leaves trail of heavy smoke to help obscure river traffic at Phnom Penh where heavy fighting was taking place.

Saigon Closes 5 Papers, Arrests Newsmen

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The government of President Nguyen Van Thieu today closed down five opposition newspapers and continued a wave of arrests of journalists that began quietly over the weekend.

Yesterday, the government seized the editions of nine newspapers that had published a new "indictment" of Mr. Thieu issued by the Catholic-led People's Anti-Corruption Movement of the Rev. Tran Huu Thanh.

The "indictment" said Mr. Thieu should be "charged with high treason" for a series of political crimes. "As long as Mr. Thieu remains, there can be no peace, for he is a product of the war, he is nourished by the war and he can survive only with the war," the document charged.

A statement issued by the Information Ministry today said: "The government has just arrested a number of Communist underground agents who had infiltrated into the staffs of a number of newspapers in the capital to carry out sabotage activities."

The statement expressed the regime's "respect for the right to free speech of every citizen" but said it was "determined to smash all attempts by the Communists to sabotage the press, in order to protect national security and maintain public order."

Ly Chanh Trung, an editor of the opposition daily Dien Tin, responded: "They can say whatever they want—but that's a lie."

The challenge to Mr. Thieu by the press and Father Thanh's movement, which have collaborated in the past, occurs at a particularly awkward moment for the regime.

The Ford administration has requested from Congress $300 million in supplementary military aid for Saigon, and Mr. Thieu and his government have been at pains to put themselves in a good light.

The five newspapers that received orders of temporary suspension from the Interior Ministry were: Dien Tin (Telegraph), Song Than (Sacred Wave), But Thep (Pen of Steel), Dong Phuong (East) and Tia Sang (Morning News).

Cambodia Vessels Sunk

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 3 (AP).—Rebel gunners attacked an 18-vessel convoy going from Phnom Penh to South Vietnam on the Mekong River, sinking a fuel tanker and setting a tugboat ablaze, shipping sources said today. They were the fifth and sixth vessels lost on the Mekong in 12 days.

$8-Billion Increase

Pentagon Presents $92.8-Billion Budget

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP).—Seeking to halt what it calls the "steady erosion" of U.S. military strength and purchasing power in recent years, the Pentagon has asked Congress for an $8-billion increase in military spending next fiscal year—to $92.8 billion.

Even this amount, the Pentagon claims, will just barely keep pace with the inflated prices of fuel, tanks, ships and planes plus the steady rise in military and civilian salaries.

But the new defense budget sent to a potentially hostile Congress today by President Ford actually represents a deposit on a much larger increase.

When measured not just in terms of the $8 billion more which the Pentagon wants to actually spend next year, but rather in terms of how much the Pentagon wants Congress to authorize for spending—including awarding contracts that will be paid for in future years—the new budget includes a $15-billion increase over this year.

First Real Growth

It is because of this longer-term increase in overall budget authority that Defense Department officials claim that the new request for fiscal 1976 contains the first real growth—about $8 billion worth over this year—in military purchasing power since the Vietnam buildup.

"It's a long-haul budget... and a substantial one," Defense Secretary James Schlesinger told newsmen, "and I offer no apologies for its size."

He called the new budget "the best judgment of what represents a *prudent level of risk*" for the United States.

"We must have a turnaround in this process" of soaring inflation and congressional budget cuts "that has been going on year after year and eroding the real resources going to defense" in the United States, Mr. Schlesinger said. The Soviet Union is now spending 20 to 25 per cent more on real military power than the United States, he claimed.

With the Pentagon clearly worried that a freshman-dominated new Congress will seek to make its mark quickly on the defense budget, Mr. Schlesinger warned again that any defense cuts should be the result of "conscious decisions" and not the product of anonymous "bureaucratic compromises."

Unlike defense budget messages during the administration of former President Richard Nixon that contained hearty White House doses of U.S. foreign policy and nuclear strategy, this year's formal address to Congress had Mr. Schlesinger's stamp on it.

Rather than emphasizing nuclear power and weapons, it stressed the need to strengthen U.S. conventional forces, including the expansion of the Army from 13 to 16 divisions by September, 1976, and boosting the combat readiness of these forces as the most credible and usable form of military power in the nuclear age.

There are virtually no major new weapons programs in the new budget, but the big ones that got started in recent years, such as development of the Air Force's B-1 bomber and the production of the Navy's Trident missile-firing submarine project, get a healthy dose of additional money.

The new budget calls special attention to the impact of retirement pay on the defense budget—$6.9 billion next year and estimated to hit almost 10 per cent of Pentagon spending by 1980, even though no more cost-of-living or other increases are planned for the next 18 months.

The $92.8-billion figure does not include almost $1.8 billion for atomic missile warheads and Navy nuclear propulsion plants for ships produced for the Pentagon by the new Energy Research and Development Agency, formerly the Atomic Energy Commission.

Thus, total U.S. defense spending comes to more than $94 billion and could go even higher if Congress does not approve the 5-per-cent limit on pay and cost-of-living raises for government and military employees.

Ford Sends Budget Message; Says Large Deficit Is Needed

(Continued from Page 1)

a ceiling of 5 per cent on this year's scheduled cost-of-living increase in Social Security outlays. The increase will otherwise be an estimated 9 per cent. Congress has already indicated it would balk at this.

It is likely to balk as well at similar ceilings the President has proposed on other programs in which spending is tied to the cost of living—food stamps and federal employees' pay and pensions, for example.

The President said the proposed limitation on Civil Service and military pay increases "recognizes that the federal government must set an example . . . and that federal employees generally enjoy considerably greater job security than the average worker" in recessions. "I believe that most federal employees will understand," he said, and went on to "urge the private sector—labor and management alike—to follow this example and minimize price and wage increases."

He warned that if Congress failed to take these cost-cutting steps, the deficit could rise to almost $70 billion. It would also rise if Congress cut taxes more than the President has proposed, as it has also already shown a disposition to do.

The budget assumes that Congress will enact without amending the President's tax and spending plans.

The tax plan is in two parts. The first and simplest is a $15-billion, one-year-only anti-recession tax cut, $12 billion of which would go to individuals in the form of a 12-per-cent, two-installment rebate on their 1974 income taxes, up to a maximum of $1,000 a taxpayer. The second *installment would fall in fiscal* 1976, and the total proposal would reduce fiscal 1976 revenues $10.2 billion.

The second and more complicated part of the President's plan involves a series of tax increases on oil and natural gas, to drive up prices and discourage consumption. The higher fuel taxes and prices would be offset by lowered individual and corporate income taxes. Congress's immediate reaction to this plan has been to block it.

The budget also contemplates one other major tax change—another increase next Jan. 1 in the Social Security wage base, the part of an individual's earnings on which both he and his employer pay the 5.85 per cent Social Security tax.

Under present law, the wage base is adjusted upward automatically each year as wages generally rise. It was $13,200 in 1974, is $14,100 this year, and will go up to $15,300 in 1976, according to the projections in the budget.

Tax Expenditures

The budget also included, for the first time, a listing not only of the so-called direct expenditures planned by the government —the $349.4 billion—but of what economists call "tax expenditures," the taxes the government does not collect because of the preferential provisions in the tax code.

The taxes the oil industry saves because of the oil depletion allowance are one example. The economists say these uncollected taxes add to the deficit and affect the economy just as surely as regular federal expenditures do. Tax expenditures will total $91.8 billion next fiscal year.

Future fiscal years will start in October rather than July, and the budget the President submitted today thus also calls on Congress to approve $94.3 billion in spending for the so-called "transition quarter" from July of next year through September.

The new law also will require Congress, starting in fiscal 1977, to adopt a specific spending total for each fiscal year and then live within it or expressly change it. It has never done so in the past.

Epidemic Feared In Naples Strike

NAPLES, Feb. 3 (AP).—Fear of the development of serious epidemics was growing here today as garbage collectors continued a strike for the sixth day, leaving tons of rubbish on the streets.

In 1973, the city was hit by a cholera epidemic which caused several deaths.

Grave-diggers at the Naples cemetery also went on strike, leaving 300 coffins unburied.

President in Atlanta

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—After sending Congress his budget, President Ford turned to the South with a personal plea for his economic and energy proposals.

During a scheduled 24-hour overnight visit to Atlanta, the President planned five public appearances, including a press conference and dinner with a group of Southern governors, mayors and legislators.

Ex-Chairman Calls It 'Scary'

Message May Also Foretell A New GOP Political Slump

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP).—President Ford bet his political future today on a budget that projects both unemployment and inflation near 8 per cent in the election of year 1976, confronting him with the toughest economic-political problem any Republican president has faced since Herbert Hoover.

The 7.9-per-cent unemployment rate predicted for 1976 would be the highest in any presidential election year since 1940, when the Depression left 14.6 per cent of the work force idle and Franklin Roosevelt had his hardest race.

The predicted 7.8-per-cent inflation rate has no parallel in any modern presidential year.

Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., a former Republican national chairman, said today that the political prospect was "pretty scary. I just hope it turns out better than that." He noted that not only Mr. Ford but "the few survivors" among congressional Republicans would be running in 1976.

"It may turn out," said Sen. Dole, who had a very hard fight for re-election last year in the wake of Watergate, "that 1974 was the good year for a Republican to be on the ballot."

Comparison With 1960

The grimness of the situation forecast by Mr. Ford is highlighted by a comparison with 1960, the last year in which Republicans were winding up eight years in the White House.

Richard Nixon, the GOP nominee that year, complained in his memoirs that the deteriorating economic situation, more than anything else, caused his close defeat by John F. Kennedy.

But unemployment in 1960 was only 5.5 per cent—2.4 per cent below what the budget estimates for 1976—and inflation was only 1.5 per cent.

"Normally, with such a record brought about by their own feckless policies, they [the Republicans] shouldn't even bother to run candidates," said Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., the new chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee. "On the other hand, it's up to us Democrats to fight for constructive alternatives, and we've just begun to fight. If we fail to do what we should do, we will get the blame."

Rep. Reuss's comment suggests one important element of the political strategy behind the President's budget: A sharing of responsibility with the Democratic-controlled Congress.

In the budget message, Mr. Ford pledged "to work in a spirit of cooperation" with Congress, and even to "walk the extra mile." But the budget bristles with political challenges and most of them were placed there on purpose.

Mr. Ford is calling on Congress to ratify $17 billion in spending cuts for next year—virtually all of them from domestic programs with which the Democrats are strongly identified.

If the lawmakers refuse to cooperate, which is probable, Mr. Ford is in a position to blame them for being the big spenders.

The President is giving his top priority to rebutting those in the Republican party who view him as dangerously soft on spending. The restiveness of those conservatives—whose political hero is former California Gov. Ronald Reagan and whose spokesman inside the administration is Treasury Secretary William Simon—poses the threat of a challenge to Mr. Ford's renomination or a breakaway into a right-wing independent party.

With their eyes on voting blocs who want more than Mr. Ford is proposing to give them, the Democrats seem certain to call for bigger tax cuts and greater spending than the President recommends.

A staff study for the Senate Budget Committee outlines alternatives for the Democrats, including temporary and permanent tax cuts larger than those proposed by Mr. Ford and a variety of "reversible, counter-cyclical spending programs" designed to expand the economy faster and bring down unemployment.

The result of the great debate between administration economists and those on Capitol Hill is likely to be a set of fiscal policies which provide much more stimulus for the economy than Mr. Ford has budgeted. But it may not be more than he expects or will accept.

Some presidential advisers conceded today that the budget proposals had a "built-in assumption," as one put it, "that whatever we recommended would be the floor for what Congress would do."

As Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., commented, "Mr. Ford will be better off if he doesn't get his way—and he and his people may be smart enough to know it. He is politically smart to acknowledge the situation to be as tough as it is; it makes him seem more credible on other matters. And if the policy we finally adopt works, he will be the one who gets the credit for it."

U.S. Budget Offers Grim Projections

(Continued from Page 1)

1957-58, when the slide was 3 per cent.

In 1953-54, there was a somewhat longer recession—four quarters—with a drop of 3.4 per cent.

The current recession, counting only the four quarters of decline in calendar 1974, has already resulted in a 5-per-cent drop in real GNP from the 4th quarter peak in 1973. Government economists privately estimate that the drop in GNP will continue for at least the first two quarters of 1975, and probably into the third quarter, with an overall drop of 7.3 to 7.5 per cent.

Democratic party economists immediately claimed that the bleak picture presented by the administration confirms the arguments they have been making on Capitol Hill for the past several weeks that the economy needs a greater stimulus than is provided by Mr. Ford's one-shot, $16-billion tax rebate for 1975.

"And I'll tell you one other thing," says an administration critic, "no President I worked for would ever have put these numbers into print. If we believe them, we'd be proposing something else."

The key "numbers" are these:

- GNP would decline by 3 per cent in real—noninflated—terms in calendar 1975, after a 2.3-per-cent decline in 1974. Aside from the post-World War II readjustment period, that would be only the second time in history that the country suffered two back-to-back years of negative growth. The first occurred during the Great Depression years 1932-33.
- After 1976, the "projections" call for growth rates of 5.6 per cent in 1977, and then a 6.5-per-cent rate in the following three years, or far below the 8-per-cent target recommended for 1976 and 1977 by Congress' Joint Economic Committee in a unanimous report. The committee said that without soaking up the excess capacity in the economy, the nation would be faced with high unemployment for the rest of the decade.
- Unemployment would rise to an average of 8.1 per cent in 1975, fall to 7.9 per cent in 1976 to 7.5 per cent in 1977, to 6.9 per cent in 1978, to 6.2 per cent in 1979, and to 5.5 per cent in 1980.
- Inflation rates, instead of coming down, would rise. The Consumer Price Index, for example, estimated at an increase of 11.0 per cent for 1975, would move up to 11.3 per cent in 1976, partly as a result of the cost of the President's energy program. The GNP "deflator"—the measure of inflation in the whole economy—would rise from 10 per cent in 1974 to 10.8 per cent in 1975, then drop to 7.5 per cent in 1976.

The retiring director of the Office of Management and Budget, Roy Ash, said that despite the 11.3-per-cent increase estimated for the Consumer Price Index in 1976, the inflation rate would drop to about 7 per cent toward the end of the year, when measured on a quarter-to-quarter basis. However, other economists claimed that after allowances are made for the costs of Mr. Ford's energy program—2 to 3 points—the inflation rate toward the end of the year indicated by the budget data appears to be 8 per cent or higher.

Kissinger's Oil Price Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

has resulted in some oil producers cutting their output by a quarter, or some 9 million barrels a day, to preserve the present "inflated" price.

In urging concerted action by consuming nations to break the OPEC-imposed pricing structure, Mr. Kissinger said:

"No cartel is so insulated from economic conditions that its price structure is invulnerable to a transformation of the market."

Negotiating a Price

Mr. Kissinger said the major oil-consuming nations could negotiate an agreed minimum price and suggested two ways this might be done.

First, he said, "the consumer nations could agree to establish a common floor price for imports, to be implemented by each country through methods of its own choosing, such as import tariffs, variable levies or quotas."

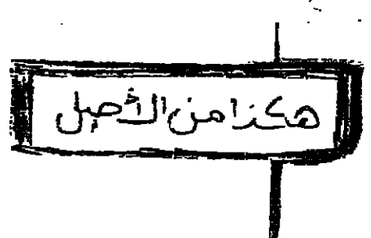
His optional method would be for IEA members to "establish a common tariff on oil imports."

This, he said, would assure oil producers of a long-range minimum price while cutting costs for consumers and still promoting development of new energy sources.

Mr. Kissinger said he expected a preliminary meeting between consuming and producing nations in March to study the problems and develop an agenda for a full-scale conference.

A Correction

PARIS, Feb. 3 (IHT).—In a dispatch from Washington in the IHT this morning, The New York Times, through an editing error, incorrectly reported that the CIA was under a Justice Department subpoena in early August 1972, when Richard Helms, then director of the CIA, ordered the agency to withhold information. The subpoena, ordering the CIA to produce all Watergate communications, was not in effect at the time.



هكذا من الأصل

Dean Opens Tour Of Colleges, Says 'I'm in Deep Debt'

By Ron Taylor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 3 (WP).—John an 3d, freed from prison three weeks ago, tured at the University of Virginia here last ht in the opening of a six-week schedule of ost daily speaking engagements at colleges. told his audience of nearly 5,000 students that is making the tour because "I am in debt, deep bt."

Dean made no new revelations about the Watere scandal, in which he played a key role. He nt the first half-hour of his lecture answering stions about his lecture fee.

"Is it too much to pay $4,000 to hear a man o's in the middle of one of the nation's worst andals talk about it?" Dean asked at the beming of his address.

Dean, who was counsel to former President chard Nixon, said, "Today I'm not merely oke. I'm in debt, deep debt." He said that he es about $30,000 to creditors.

Little Protest

Dean's appearance, which generated little ganized protest, caused the largest advance ket sale for a lecture in the university history, ficials of the institution said.

Only a handful of students picketed the hall in hich Dean spoke. Inside, there was a banner at said: "$4,000? (in $100 bills.)"

Dean answered questions about his financial atus and his speaking fee until a young man proached a microphone used for questions and id, "$4,000 is not too much to hear the truth."

Dean said that he has some reservations about ntinuing on his coast-to-coast speaking tour—aking six to eight appearances a week—because claims that he is capitalizing on his crime.

Released in January

He had pleaded guilty to a charge of obstruction of justice and served four months of a 1-to-4-year sentence before U.S. District Judge John Sirica ordered him released on Jan. 9, along with two other Watergate figures, Herbert Kalmbach and Jeb Magruder.

One of Dean's questioners asked what Mr. Nixon would have done if he had known in advance of the plans for the break-in at the Watergate office complex.

"He would have said, 'This is crazy, this is dumb. Let's stop it'," Dean said.

But, he added, the atmosphere in the Nixon *White House encouraged "a search for intelligence"* about Mr. Nixon's opponents. "If you had good political intelligence to give to your superiors, they liked that."



Associated Press.
John Dean at University of Virginia.

Bhutto Arriving in Washington Today

U.S. May Ease Ban on Arms for Pakistan

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The United States is considering relaxing its embargo on the sale of arms to Pakistan to permit it to buy certain kinds of military equipment barred for the last 10 years, administration officials said yesterday. The disclosure was made in advance of the arrival here tomorrow of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Various options have been forwarded to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for a decision, the officials said.

Mr. Kissinger could recommend keeping the embargo on the sale of so-called "lethal" weapons to Pakistan and India, as requested by India, or could recommend to President Ford that Pakistan be allowed to buy up-to-date equipment such as military aircraft and tanks, the officials said.

[Mr. Kissinger, who raised the issue of lifting the embargo in connection with Mr. Bhutto's visit, told a questioner at a National Press Club luncheon: "No decision has yet been made, and I doubt that a final decision will be reached while he is still here." The exchange was reported by the Associated Press.]

The decision is viewed here as an extremely difficult one for the Ford administration, going to the heart of its efforts to keep on good terms with India and Pakistan.

"We can't please everyone on this," a senior State Department official said.

Since the 1971 war between Pakistan and India, which led to the creation of Bangladesh in what had been East Pakistan, the United States has been trying to overcome anti-American attitudes that its support of Pakistan spawned in India.

Washington has recognized that India is the "preeminent" power in the subcontinent and one of the major powers in the world. It no longer tries to "balance" the two countries, but accepts that India, because of its larger size and population, should have a much stronger armed force than Pakistan.

This new policy was repeatedly emphasized by Mr. Kissinger on his visit to India last October.

But the Ford administration also believes that the long friendship between the United States and Pakistan should be strengthened and that Pakistan should not feel rejected because of American efforts to improve ties with India.

Mr. Bhutto, a forceful, energetic leader, has pressed for relaxation of the arms embargo because of his belief that Pakistan is vulnerable to attack from India and Afghanistan, both of which are aided by the Soviet Union.

Nuclear Weapons

India's detonation of an underground nuclear device last *May has heightened Mr. Bhutto's* concern. He has said that Pakistan will have to consider developing nuclear arms itself if it cannot count on reinforcing its conventional forces.

American officials have taken to quoting Mr. Bhutto's concern as a sign that, psychologically, Pakistan needs reassurances.

The Indians, however, have expressed extreme anxiety as the date for Mr. Bhutto's visit to the United States has approached. India's ambassador here, I.N. Kaul, has lobbied with legislators, officials and newsmen, warning that a resumption of arms sales to Pakistan would produce a violent reaction in New Delhi and end Mr. Kissinger's efforts to strengthen ties with India.

Administration officials refused to discuss the details of the options presented to Mr. Kissinger, but stressed that none was aimed at contributing to a new arms race in the subcontinent or at changing the balance of power in any substantial way.

"It is not in our interest to fuel an arms race in South Asia," one of the officials said.

Spurred by Watergate, CIA Cases

Group Eyes Political Drive For Probe of Kennedy Killing

By John Kifner

BOSTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Encouraged by the disclosures on Watergate and on the government's domestic spying, researchers and supporters of the theory that a conspiracy produced the assassination of President John Kennedy gathered here this weekend from across the country.

They sought to start a national political movement to reopen the investigation into the slaying of President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

The researchers, some of whom have spent years tracking minute details, reminded audiences at their conference that they had long worked alone and had been called "crazy."

"People used to say, 'Where's your new evidence?'" said Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," a book critical of the Warren Commission report on the assassination. "I say what's wrong with the old evidence?"

Political Climate

"What's changed in the past 11 years is the political climate of this country," he added. "A Gallup poll shows 78 per cent of the American people don't believe the Warren Commission. What's changed is the political climate—that we can convince members of the Congress, members of the Senate," he added.

The Warren Commission said that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting as a lone, demented assassin, shot and killed the President from a sniper's position. Oswald was gunned down before live television cameras in a police station by Jack Ruby, a strip-club operator and police hanger-on.

The dramatic high point of the conference was the showing of a "bootleg" copy of what is known as "The Zapruder Film." This is an amateur movie made by Abraham Zapruder, a Dallas dressmaker, which is the only known pictorial record of the moment President Kennedy was shot. The film was purchased by Time Inc. and has never been officially released.

In the film, the President is seen slumping forward in the back seat of his convertible, his hands moving upward toward his neck.

His wife, Jacqueline, is seen moving across Gov. John Connally of Texas, who is sitting slightly forward, reaching for the President.

Groans, Gasps

Suddenly, the President's head and the upper part of his body are snapped violently backward. Blood gushes about his face.

This moment of the film was marked by groans and gasps from the audience packed into an auditorium at Boston University, the conference site.

The assassination researchers contend that the short backward movement shown on the film is at odds with the Warren Commission finding that the President was killed by a bullet fired from the rear.

The conference, sponsored by the Assassination Information Bureau, a group of young people working out of a Cambridge apartment, attracted about 1,000 persons to its program of films, workshops and panel discussions.

What unites the researchers is a strong belief that the Warren report was a "cover-up" that did not tell the truth about the assassination.

Questions were also raised about the slayings of Sen. Robert *Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Mar*tin Luther King jr. and the attempt on the life of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. Underlying the questions were various theories of shadowy forces or "infrastructures" within American life including, but not limited to, the Central Intelligence Agency.



Associated Press.
VICTORY PARTY—Indians and their supporters celebrate after agreement was signed for their acquisition of a religious estate near Gresham, Wis.

Accord Reached to End Seizure Of Wisconsin Estate by Indians

GRESHAM, Wis., Feb. 3 (AP).—Agreement was announced yesterday for ending an Indian take-over of an unused religious estate, which they want to turn into an Indian center, but evacuation was stalled by further demands from the demonstrators.

Robert Bryan, a legal adviser to the Indians, said that talks were planned today about terms under which the estimated 40 armed Menominees would end the seizure that began Jan. 1.

Mr. Bryan said that the Indians wanted assurance of protection as a condition of evacuation.

The National Guard, tightening its 800-man security force around the estate, said that it was working on final details of evacuation. A Guard spokesman said that it has guaranteed safe conduct for the demonstrators who, under the agreement, were to submit to county arrest.

The Alexian Brothers, the Roman Catholic order that owns the estate, had originally offered to sell it to the Indians for $750,000. But Brother Maurice Wilson, an Alexian negotiator, said that under the agreement, the order would make no specific demand for the estate but expected "a good-faith effort by the Menominees to make fair compensation."

Makarios Reports Talks Stalled

From Wire Dispatches

NICOSIA, Feb. 3.—President Makarios said today that the intercommunal talks on the crisis caused by the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July were stalemated.

He said that no progress had been made since the talks resumed last month.

While he was speaking at a news conference, another meeting of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot negotiators was held at a hotel here. They discussed reopening Nicosia's airport, closed since July, but "their views continued to be far apart," a report said.

Archbishop Makarios said he believes the United States would find it difficult to justify the continuation of military aid to Turkey after the Wednesday deadline set by Congress.

The archbishop also said he may go to Moscow soon for talks with Soviet leaders. Although he emphasized that there were "no concrete plans" for such a trip at the present, he said he was having contacts with the Soviet government concerning aid to Cyprus.

Italy Reports 2 Cases Of Political Violence

TURIN, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Arsonists broke into the office of a rightist leader overnight and set it on fire, police said today. They said the fire destroyed furniture and files in the office of Tullio Abelli, vice-secretary of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

In another political incident, Rome police said they were trying to identify the attackers of a leftist Catholic student, Lucio Brunelli, 23, who was beaten with chains and hammers while affixing posters outside Rome University before dawn yesterday. He was seriously injured.

5 in Montreal Held In Fire Death of 13

MONTREAL, Feb. 3 (AP).—Five persons have been arrested in connection with the deaths of 13 persons whose bodies were found in a beer storage closet *after a Montreal nightclub fire,* a police spokesman said.

He said that four men and a woman were picked up last week, but he gave no other details.

"The case is closed. The killings have been resolved and you will learn all about it at the inquest," the spokesman said.

icotine Absorbed From Air y Nonsmokers in Urban Life

By Lawrence K. Altman

EW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—otine gets into your blood and e even if you never smoke garette, according to a British y of nonsmokers that adds her evidence about the risks smoking to society.

Virtually all urban nonsmokers have measurable amounts of nicotine in their body fluids throughout most of their lives," the authors of the study concluded. They added:

"It is derived from the indoor air they breathe and it requires no more than one or two smokers to contaminate a vehicle or building."

In a report in the Jan. 25 issue of Lancet, a medical journal published in London, Dr. M. A. H. Russell and Dr. C. Feyerabend said that the average amount of nicotine in the urine of a nonsmoker was about 1 per cent of the average in smokers' urine.

'Passive Smoking'

Although the amount was small relative to that measured in smokers, the doctors said, "the fact that some nicotine is present in the urine of almost all nonsmokers suggests that episodes of passive smoking are common in urban life."

Dr. Russell, who works in the addiction research unit at the Institute of Psychiatry at Maudsley Hospital in London, and Dr. Feyerabend, who works at the poisons unit of New Cross Hospital in London, said that passive smoking occurred mainly in poorly ventilated, confined spaces where people had been smoking.

Although such pollution is of little consequence to smokers, the doctors said, the smoke annoyed and caused acute irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages in nonsmokers, who also absorbed carbon monoxide and nicotine.

Citing evidence from earlier studies, they said that "passive smoking may be harmful and infants are most at risk."

To determine how much nicotine nonsmokers absorb from smoke pollution, the investigators did two series of experiments on 39 urban nonsmokers.

78 Minutes

In the first experiment, they tested the blood of 12 nonsmokers who had spent an average of 78 minutes seated among people who had filled the unventilated room with smoke from 80 cigarettes and two cigars.

In the second experiment, the doctors measured the nicotine levels in the urine of volunteers who had undergone their usual exposure to tobacco smoke.

The investigators reported that small amounts of nicotine had been detected in the blood of about half of the nonsmokers after exposure to normal amounts of tobacco smoke. They also reported that nicotine was almost invariably present in the urine of nonsmokers.

Ways Sought To Stamp Out Free Postage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP).—The U.S. Postal Service's new policy of returning mail without postage to the sender makes it possible to mail letters free of charge. The service says that it visualizes no serious problem with the loophole "because people basically are honest."

But it is concerned enough to have begun studying ways of modifying the regulation to thwart those who might try to take advantage of it.

The loophole works this way: If the sender puts his name and address in the corner of an unstamped envelope and the intended recipient's in the upper left corner, the Postal Service will dutifully "return" the letter to the intended recipient, marked "return for postage."

The Post Office previously had a policy of collecting postage due from recipients but this was changed, according to a spokesman, because the administrative costs were too high.

ouse May Hike ax-Cut Amount bove Ford Total

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Rep. Al Ullman, chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, said yesterday that Democrats in Congress may offer a tax cut as large as $22 billion—$10 billion larger than President Ford's proposal.

Rep. Ullman, an Oregon Democrat, also sharpened the energy debate with Mr. Ford during a television interview. The President's goal of reducing foreign imports by a million barrels a day is "unrealistic," Rep. Ullman said. He contended that the $7-per-barrel import tariff, which went into effect Saturday, would aggravate inflation without producing much conservation.

He would use quotas, rather than import fees, to cut the dependence on foreign oil. Representative Ullman said, but he would be satisfied to reach the million-barrel-a-day reduction over two years.

"We certainly are at loggerheads," he said of the Democratic Congress and the Republican President. "I am still hopeful that we can work something out. But at the present time, I must say that the Congress must move ahead with its program and if we get into a confrontation we will have to do it."

Mr. Ford's immediate anti-recession tax program calls for $12 billion in rebates to individuals on their 1974 income taxes and $4 billion for corporations, mostly through an expansion of the investment credit.

Ex-Aide Calls Ford Health Policies Bad

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Dr. Charles Edwards, who resigned last month as the nation's chief health officer, told the Ford administration in a memorandum that its health policies reflected bad medical judgment and bad politics.

He said that the poor and the unemployed would be hardest hit by the administration's refusal to spend enough on Public Health Service programs.

The complaint was made in a memo to Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Dr. Edwards was assistant secretary for health. Department sources said the memo, an undated copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, was sent to Mr. Weinberger in early December.

It said that the Office of Management and Budget had flouted Dr. Edwards's judgment on the size and distribution of funding. It said the budget office's final figure was $485 million less than Dr. Edwards had recommended.

"The revised figures cannot be defended in the terms of medical judgment because they continue to do the most damage to the health care for the unemployed and poor and also because they would cripple the very programs designed to bring restraint and rationality into the nation's health-care industry," the memorandum said.

Dr. Edwards's decision to resign to take an executive position in a private firm was made public on Dec. 16.

His criticism of health-funding policy was particularly startling because he had the reputation in the administration of being a "team player"—one who might argue against a policy while it was being debated, but who would do his best to defend it once it was adopted.

"The revised OMB mark is unacceptable," he said in the memorandum. "It represents no substantive response to our appeal. The 'new' figures continue to reflect basic faults of the old and are impossible to defend. In essence, the 'new' mark reflects bad management, bad medical judgment and bad politics."

The statement also questioned an administration decision to shift to the states more responsibility for funding health programs.

"With our rising unemployment and inflation, more people will be in need of these federally supported services and most states will be unable to absorb the cost burden," the memorandum said.

Thai Democrats Now Trying for Minority Cabinet

BANGKOK, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The leader of the Democratic party announced today that his efforts to form a majority coalition government in Thailand have collapsed. He said he would *form a minority cabinet instead.*

Seni Pramoj, 69, said he had given up attempts to form a coalition with the Thai National party because it had refused to back down on a demand for complete control of the Interior Ministry.

Mr. Seni said his party, which won 72 of the 269 seats in parliament, would form a government with the Social Agrarian party, which won 19 seats in the Jan. 26 general elections.

He said he would present his government to parliament Thursday for a vote of confidence. He said he expected to win with tacit support from parties that are not interested in joining the coalition. A total of 142 parties competed in the elections, and 21 of them won seats in the house.

Economic Parley Of Third World To Open in Dakar

DAKAR, Senegal, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Government experts today completed arrangements for an economic conference of nonaligned nations from Africa, Latin America and Asia opening here tomorrow.

The chief Algerian delegate, Trade Minister Layachi Yaker, said upon his arrival that the five-day parley "will be a significant stage in our peoples' historic fight and their right of sovereignty over their natural resources."

President Leopold Senghor of Senegal is to open the conference at 10 a.m. tomorrow. It was called to define new production and sales rules for the noncommitted nations' basic money-earning goods—raw materials whose prices have slumped sharply over the past months.

Veterans Vent Anger at Priest Who Quit U.S. Military Funeral

WOONSOCKET, R.I., Feb. 3 (AP).—Veterans' groups are angered over an incident in which a Catholic priest left a cemetery during funeral services before military taps and rifle salutes.

"A Christian cemetery is a place of peace and I don't think the shooting of guns and playing of taps is peaceful," said the Rev. Richard Desaulniers, assistant pastor at St. Joseph's Church, here.

The incident occurred Saturday after Father Desaulniers officiated at a graveside service at St. Jean-Baptiste Cemetery in Bellingham, Mass., for a Woonsocket veteran who had requested military services.

"What he said hurt all of us," said Louis Lamontagne, commander of Amvets Post 7 and a pallbearer at the funeral. "We don't plan to let it go."

"We plan to write a letter to the bishop and tell him we don't condone any priest running down a military funeral," said Harley McGee, head of the Woonsocket United Veterans Council.

Father Desaulniers said he would continue to leave graveside services in Christian cemeteries before taps and rifle salutes.

"We try very hard to make some sense out of death. We try to stress peace, life of the resurrection, comfort and support for the family. But all that's destroyed when you have a military funeral. The taps and the firing squad are symbols of death," he said.

aldheim on Tour

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (AP).—nited Nations Secretary-Gen-al Kurt Waldheim arrived yes-rday for a three-week European d Middle East tour.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Tuesday, February 4, 1975 *

The Emerging Iranian Empire

With reports of an Iranian military guarantee to Oman, one of the major portents of the global oil crisis becomes clearer. Iran is clearly emerging as a new force—built with oil upon the foundations of one of the world's oldest empires. This phenomenon has cast many shadows before: the speeches of Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, Iran's Shah, and the actions of his government in support of the young military republic of Afghanistan, and of the rebellious Kurds of Iraq, as well as spreading Iranian influence throughout the Persian Gulf, made it clear that Iran would use its new wealth, with new methods, in pursuit of historic goals.

This contains the seeds of conflict. Iraq and Southern Yemen, within the Arab community, are immediately confronted by Iran. The Soviet Union may not be too happy about the development. Pakistan, which has a history of friction with Afghanistan, may also have some problems.

Yet there is a good deal to be said for the extension of Iranian hegemony in an area which is long and intimately connected with the ruling authorities in Tehran. That small nations are essentially peaceful—like Switzerland—is as much a myth as is the unity of the Third World. As the oil-producing states begin to wield the swords which petroleum profits have delivered into their hands, it is well that there should be some guidance, some control, by the more mature among them. The Shah has done much to improve the internal peace and prosperity of his own land, and unless Iran succumbs to the heady megalomania of new riches and the power that derives from them, the probability is that Iranian leadership will be beneficial to its own region and thus to the world at large.

Much has been said of the effect of oil money on the international economy, and of Arab oil money in particular upon the Middle Eastern situation. But Iran's growth in authority points to another, more distinctly political result. It is one that can be seen in Latin America, where Venezuela is looming ever larger because of its increased wealth. Algeria has seen a similar increase in prestige; Libya has sought, too rapidly, to capitalize on the same assets, coupled with a tendency toward the Islamic jihad.

All of this, of course, has been accompanied by the waning authority of the industrialized West. But it remains to be seen whether oil, and oil money, alone can shape new political destinies in the underdeveloped portions of the world. The oil needs markets, the money needs things to buy, and the ability to use those things appropriately. Armament can be bought, a kind of mechanical slave, but the source of supply remains elsewhere, and the strategy of its employment, rather than the mere fact of its existence, will determine success. Whatever the new order that is being wrought by oil, it cannot claim infallibility.

Weak Dollar or Strong?

The language of finance is full of instances of the pathetic fallacy—the endowment of inanimate objects with human traits. Thus, one day the dollar is said to be weak, the next strong, and on the third to be suffering a sinking spell. This does not mean, however, that the dollar is undergoing some sort of crisis. All it means is that on particular days market forces have pushed the dollar up or down a bit.

Even if one accepts the notion that a reduction in the value of the dollar is a sign of its weakness, and appreciation a sign of its strength—a concept that requires much more careful examination—the mere act of determining whether the dollar has actually risen or declined on a given day is no simple matter. For the dollar is exchanged not only for West German marks—the currency against which its price is conventionally quoted in the market—but in exchange for Canadian dollars, Japanese yen, and the currencies of all other nations with which the United States does business. The Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. has become the quasi-official scorekeeper of the trade-weighted average of the dollar against 14 major currencies; on its chart the dollar is now about 18 per cent below its pre-devaluation level of June, 1970, in its relation to these other currencies.

* * *

But, in a world of floating exchange rates, it is an oversimplification to translate that into a sign of weakness for the dollar. It has declined against the mark—or rather, the mark has strengthened against the dollar, as reflected in West Germany's mammoth trade surplus of nearly $22 billion in the past year. But the dollar has been picking up strength against the Canadian dollar and the Japanese yen, not to mention the near-prostrate Italian lira, which now itself shows some signs of strengthening.

The underlying explanation of the relative rise or decline in the value of a currency is the nation's balance of payments, and the dollar has lost ground this year in large measure because of the enormous outflow of funds to pay for oil imports. It had been expected that those trade losses would be more than offset by a bigger inflow of petrodollars than has occurred.

Further dollar weakening may lie ahead as a result of the cancellation of big wheat import deals by China and the Soviet Union, which will hurt the United States trade balance. The continuing decline of American interest rates, as a result of the recession and a more liberal U.S. monetary policy, may also cause funds to leave in quest of higher returns elsewhere. Somewhat paradoxically, however, the upsurge in the New York stock market, sparked by lower interest rates, has apparently brought an influx of money from abroad, looking for bargains in equities.

The fundamental weakness or strength of the dollar—that is, its stability over time—will depend on the success of the United States in bringing both inflation and recession under control, and in restoring the liquidity and stability of its financial institutions.

* * *

A cheaper dollar now in relation to an average of foreign currencies is no disaster. On the contrary, it should do more to shore up the weakened trade position of the United States than to increase inflation.

In any case, cheaper money and lower interest rates are essential to recovery, even at some cost to the external price of the dollar. Nor is it necessary to court petrodollars, which could always take wing again. But it is essential that the United States and its major trading partners coordinate their fiscal, monetary and interest-rate policies, lest nations accuse one another of playing beggar-thy-neighbor games and start to interfere with the flow of both trade and investment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Thailand's Free Election

Thailand's freest and fairest national election in history has ended with the return of 22 parties to the 269-seat House of Representatives, 12 of them with only one to four seats. The two main blocs of conservative and centrist parties have both fallen about 30 seats short of a like-minded majority.

Difficulty in forming a government now lies ahead with the generals and colonels waiting in the wings ready to restore the kind of military authoritarian rule that prevailed in the four decades between absolute monarchy and the students' revolt of 1973 that brought the present democratic constitution and elections.

Fortunately, Thailand is more socially stable than most nations in the region. Its strong economy appears to be riding through both the world energy crisis and domestic political upheavals with relatively minor damage. Thailand's exports of rice, rubber and tin have increased in price almost enough to balance the increased cost of imported oil. Inflation, at 11 to 12 per cent over the last year, is less virulent than in other countries and the general slowing-down of the economy has brought more of a leveling off of production than a decline.

Instead of the natural birth of true democracy, Thailand's promised new era appears headed for prolonged labor and difficult birth pains. But despite a lack of democratic experience or tradition, Thais seem determined not to return to authoritarianism.

The student radicals who overthrew the military regime have been absorbed in the country's essentially moderate political structure. Trade unions, granted the right to strike, have behaved in restrained fashion for the most part. A moderate interim government has held the country together, supervised the drafting of a new constitution and organized remarkably free and peaceful elections. There is a fair chance that the multiplicity of parties will be outgrown and give way to a stable and democratic political system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

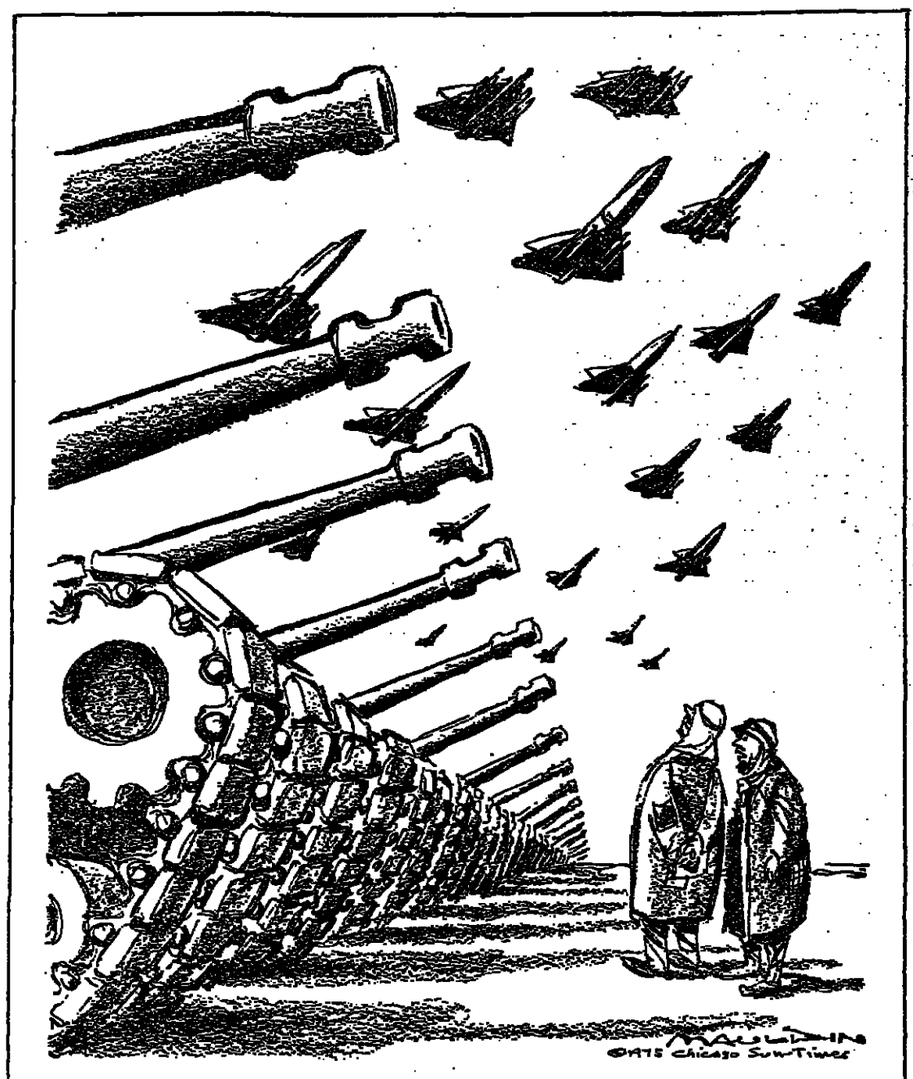
February 4, 1900

NEW YORK—From a donor who wants to keep his identity secret, St. Vincent's Hospital has received as a gift the first automobile-ambulance. In order that it should be a model of its kind, "carte blanche" was given to the makers, and the cost was more than $3,000. It weighs 4,000 pounds and can run continuously for 14 hours at a speed of nine miles an hour.

Fifty Years Ago

February 4, 1925

NEW YORK—The great trek of the American Negroes back to Africa, via the ships of the Black Ball Line, under the leadership of the most picturesque Negro who has ever turned up in New York, Marcus Garvey, is likely to be postponed for a long, long time. Marcus Garvey is due to go to prison for using the mails to defraud in his stock-selling scheme to raise money for his line.



'I See the King Has Been to the Hardware Store Again.'

Who Lost Vietnam?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In arguing for continued American involvement in Vietnam, Henry Kissinger for years has stressed the need to avoid political trauma in the United States. If the Saigon government fell after what America had spent in lives and money, he warned, there could be a terrible right-wing reaction in the United States.

Mr. Kissinger has sounded that theme gravely in private since he came to Washington. It has also surfaced occasionally in public. A Nixon speech of Nov. 3, 1969, that he helped to draft warned that "precipitous withdrawal" from Vietnam could lead to "remorse and recrimination" among Americans. The concern seemed natural enough in one who had known the horror of German recrimination at the loss of a war.

Now, however, a curious thing is happening. The warning of a possible right-wing reaction is becoming a threat to create one.

The Blame

That was the unmistakable message as the administration last week started its campaign for more aid to Indochina. The words were carefully orchestrated to imply the threat: If a Democratic Congress refuses to increase aid and Saigon falls, the Democrats will be blamed for "losing Vietnam." First President Ford formally requested $522 million more in arms for South Vietnam and Cambodia. He told congressional leaders, according to his press secretary: "If the money is not put up, and if in six months there is a disaster, it would be a very traumatic experience for the American people."

Then Nelson Rockefeller took up the theme. He used his first big political speech as Vice-President, to a Republican dinner in New Jersey, to warn that "The fate of South Vietnam is at stake." He said the United States had a commitment to Saigon—"A moral obligation negotiated by the secretary of state, which the Congress authorized." There has in fact been no such congressional action.

Rockefeller told reporters that Congress would be responsible if it did not vote the additional aid and the Saigon regime collapsed. Then he said:

"If we don't, if the Communists take over and one million people are killed—they are going to be liquidated—I think we ought to know where the responsibility lies."

Crude Tone

The crude tone of Mr. Rockefeller's statement evokes memories of one of the ugliest and most damaging episodes in America's recent political history. That was the effort to blame individual Americans for "losing China" to the Communists.

It began with a series of articles by Joseph Alsop, in the Saturday Evening Post in 1950. They were called "Why We Lost China," and they argued that U.S. Foreign Service officers biased against Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist regime and toward the Communists had helped undermine the Nationalists.

The charge of wrong policy was converted by Joe McCarthy and others into one of "treason." Before long the State Department had been purged of those who knew anything about China. For two decades American policy toward China was paralyzed by political fear and ignorance, with tragic consequences for the United States and for Asia.

Henry Kissinger knows as well as anyone the price the United States paid for that shameful adventure in political scapegoating. The greatest single achievement of his six years in office has been the opening to China. He knows that the movement of events in China leading to the People's Republic was beyond the effective control of Americans, and that we only hurt ourselves by pretending otherwise for 20 years.

It would be grotesque irony, therefore, if Kissinger lets his old talk of right-wing recrimination over Vietnam be perverted into a campaign to threaten Congress. That he had an influential role in the first shots of the aid campaign last week is difficult to doubt; the ideas bore his stamp.

In truth, there is no present sign of extremist political danger over Vietnam. Of course Americans will care about what happens there, and they should. But an overwhelming majority now rejects the notion of a permanent U.S. responsibility for the politics of Saigon. We cannot "lose" Vietnam any more than China, and most Americans know that.

In any event, given Kissinger's view of history, his role should be to minimize rather than exacerbate domestic divisions over the issue. That there should be even the beginning of scare tactics is a sign of how far the irrational obsession with Vietnam has gone.

The scare tactics, if they continue, will put a particular responsibility on one Democrat. Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington has such a reputation as an advocate of American military strength that he is invulnerable to charges of softness on Vietnam. He has already indicated deepening doubts about endless aid to Saigon, and he is in a crucial position to help his party resist the pressures of fear.

The Coils of Détente

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Sen. Jackson is in disrepute because of the refusal of the Soviet Union to accept American economic credits. Indeed, Sen. Jackson and his colleagues were publicly scolded by President Ford when he delivered the State of the Union address a few days after the Kremlin huffily announced that it could not be expected to be forced into the indignity of observing human rights for mere money. No, it would take a great deal more than that to force a proud leadership to renounce its principled opposition to human freedom.

Mr. Kissinger of course joined President Ford in lamenting the turn of events, and one can, in a purely technical sense, understand, and even sympathize with, a Secretary of State who is trying to negotiate with a foreign power and finds himself saddled with extrinsic considerations by Congress. Because they are, of course, extrinsic: that is to say, a Soviet respect for human rights is not an aspect of détente in any formal philosophical sense. Winston Churchill said he would make a pact with the devil to accomplish his objective (the defeat of Hitler) and proceeded to do so. Willy Brandt said that human rights in the Soviet Union had nothing whatever to do with his policy of Ostpolitik.

What Mr. Kissinger has not commented on is the failure of détente—in Indochina, for instance. What is happening in Indochina is that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have been stoking an already ravenous North Vietnamese Communist appetite for taking over South Vietnam with military hardware on a huge scale. Peace in Vietnam was held up as the first fruit of détente. And, for a flickering moment, Peace in Vietnam was understood as meaning peace in Vietnam. Presently, the Orwellian meaning of the phrase became clear. It meant: American military withdrawal from Vietnam, and quite literally nothing else. If I were one of those people who are always looking for excuses to label Westerners as "racists," I would use the Nobel Committee as a prime exhibit. The Nobel people awarded a Peace Prize to Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho for staunching the flow of WASP blood in South Vietnam. Gooks don't count. They continue to be slaughtered at the conventional rate. And Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy proves helpless in stopping the flow of arms that makes this possible.

So Congress stepped between Mr. Kissinger and the Russians and insisted that economic concessions to the Soviet Union could not be made unless the Soviet Union permitted free emigration. But the integrity of this humanitarian impulse on the part of Congress is suddenly clouded as Congress sits by refusing to appropriate the dollars necessary to help the South Vietnamese resist the advancing Communists. Moreover, unlike the Russian situation, it was established American policy to help South Vietnam defend itself against the Communists.

Congress cut in half the pledged military appropriations to the South Vietnamese, and in doing so accomplished more than the depletion of the South's military reserves. It has gone a long way to accomplish the demoralization of the South Vietnamese, who find that they were leaning on so slender a reed as the word of the United States.

Meanwhile, no doubt, Israeli strategists observe Congress insouciently prepared to deliver South Vietnam to the North Vietnamese. That is the same Congress that voted to insist on the rights of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. The hypocrisy is transparent, and no doubt the Israelis are saying to themselves: there, but for Israeli intransigence, would go Israel. If the United States will not spend a pledged extra $300 million to defend an ally with which it fought arm in arm in a great war, what will it do to help us, when the going gets tough, and the concrete of isolationism in the American spirit hardens?

Hypocrisy

I, for one, yearn for the days of the cold war. Because international tension is fun? No, because international tension is there in any case, and it is healthy to recognize it as such, in the sense that realism is healthy. Détente is impacted diplomatic hypocrisy. We're not spending any less on defense on account of détente, and in fact we should be spending more. We have not achieved freedom for Eastern Europe. We have not brought peace with honor to South Vietnam. What has détente done for us except provide a backdrop for the exchange of toasts between American Presidents and Communist tyrants? Neville Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler were able to contrive a situation that permitted the use of champagne. We should keep ours in the cellar until there is something to celebrate.

—Letter—

Mideast History

In reply to the letter "View of Mideast" (IHT, Jan. 24) by Peter Goldman of Copenhagen:

The Mideast is a tragic history of a people, the Palestinians in particular, challenged by fire and sword and dispossessed of their homes and land, for no reason other than to realize the Zionist dream of "Greater Israel" from the Nile to the Euphrates.

The crimes against the Palestinians, from the Balfour Declaration, 1917, to October, 1973, have always been isolated and cleverly distorted by people like Mr. Goldman, who tried to twist the facts in a way that would not help people in the West to understand the truth.

AHMED ASHIURAKIS.
Tripoli, Libya.

Peter Lennon From London:

He has never ceased to snipe at the royal family... particularly when they come, 'crown in hand,' looking for more money.

LONDON.—Although the British royal family has in recent years lost something of its status as a sort of domestic holy family, the slightest criticism of whom was considered impious, there still seems to be a deep, atavistic uneasiness about any kind of serious prying into the true nature of their relationship to the people. This would include a decided reluctance to look into their financial affairs.

The respectful distance preserved by most Britons, and almost all politicians, springs both from romantic admiration of "royals" and an apprehension that the invisible national assets which the royal family is supposed to keep bravely aloft might come toppling down if anyone jogged their elbow. The pennants they balance for the nation are: an emblem of continuity; a focus of unity; a symbol which stands above all class animosities, and a guarantee of respect for the rule of law.

Rubbish, says Willie Hamilton, MP, and he has just had a book published, "My Queen and I," which attempts in disrespectful detail to demolish all these myths.

A Challenge

Hamilton, Labor MP for the coal mining area of West Fife, challenges the view that British society derives its "stability, happiness and unity—such as they are—from the top downwards." In an open letter to the Queen, he offers the opinion that the royal household is "little more than the tip of the social heap; the pinnacle of the British pecking-order."

His theory is that the story of British democracy has been a struggle of "wealth and privilege against poverty and deprivation" and that the royal family gives "an aura of respectability to a class society such as ours, still based on inherited wealth, privilege and the power that goes with it."

Although he excites considerable animosity, Willie Hamilton cannot be dismissed as an unspeakable poltroon or a haggard anarchist. He is a highly respected and—when he is not going on about the royals—a very well-liked member of Parliament with a strong record of work for old age pensioners, underpaid nurses and women's rights. He is also notoriously anti-Communist, so he can't be chastised with that stick.

He took his first swipe at royalty just 25 years ago during his early months in Parliament when he objected to a $14,000 allowance granted to Princess Margaret. Since then he has never ceased to harass and snipe at the royal family when they travel, improve their palaces, or drink cocktails he suspects were paid for by the British Navy. And particularly when they come, as he puts it, "crown in hand" looking for more money. As champions of blood sports themselves the Windsors must occasionally have the disconcerting feeling that they, generally in the role of masters of the hounds, are being harried by a fox.

Hamilton is quite foxy, particularly in his attempts to breach the impenetrable secret of the Queen's private fortune with the object of making her pay taxes.

It would take a secret monarchist to be thrilled by the fact that Hamilton sometimes refers publicly to the Queen as "Mum," but it was startling to hear him refer to Princess Margaret as "an expensive, kept woman. Kept by the taxpayer. This reportedly put Lord Snowdon in the position of having to protest "That was no kept woman—that was my wife." Last week Lord Snowdon tried to have the book stopped. Being a man who, as one colleague put it, "is often very funny, but rarely joking," Hamilton got a lot of short shrift pestering a wary Buckingham Palace press office to explain just what some of the more esoteric flunkeys at the palace do for a living. The Clerk of the Cheque and the Adjutant, for example? The Harbinger, the Extra Gentlemen Ushers, the Bargemaster and the Clerk of the Closet?

But it is when he gets down to finances that Hamilton is most devastating and his confrontation with the royal family most real. In 1972 Hamilton became a member of the House of Commons Select Committee which looked into a request for an increase in royal annual grant. There was some speculation that Hamilton was put on the committee to shut him up since, in most British parliamentary select committees, this was confidential. If that was the object it did not work.

When what was officially entitled "Her Majesty's Most Gracious Message" arrived at the House of Commons and was translated as a wish for an annual income of $1.1 million to be raised to $2.3 million, with hefty increases for the rest of the family, Hamilton described it as "the most insensitive and brazen pay claim made in the last 200 years."

But a proposal that all royal expenditure should become the object of regular debate in the House was turned down, and the Queen got her money. Hamilton produced a dissenting minority report and burrowed deeply into royal fortunes.

The press secretary of the palace, in writing to the Times, has suggested that the Queen's private fortune might be in the region of about $5 million; Hamilton claimed it would be more realistic to begin at a figure around $250 million. (While the royal allowance is taxed, the private income is not.)

In his book he sketches a story of the building up of the modern royal private fortune from the days of Victoria and Albert. Albert, a thrifty man, saved candle ends and kept the wine locked up, out of reach of the servants. When he died, Victoria became a "lonely hoarding recluse." The present Queen, Hamilton claims, is a "shrewd, calculating business woman." Over the years the value of the Duchy of Cornwall, owned tax free by the Prince of Wales, has gone up by millions of dollars. Prince Charles donated his navy pay to a military charity organization, but Hamilton says it was no hardship since he can draw on known personal property worth at least $94 million.

Contemplating the Aladdin's cave of treasures on the royal estates, Hamilton has the ambition of seeing just one more man received at Buckingham Palace: the tax man.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

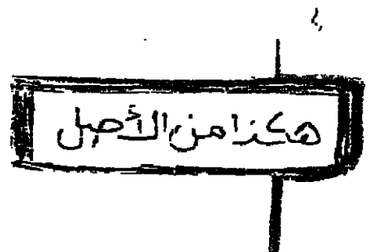
Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor
George W. Bates

Roy Yerger, Assistant Managing Editor.

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SLALOM OF SORTS—Russian boy slides down snowy hillside on homemade ski-sled. Associated Press.

Obituaries

Om Kalthoum, Singing Idol For Decades in Arab World

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, Feb. 3.—Om Kalthoum, the female singing idol of the Arab world, died today, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Miss Kalthoum, whose age was never revealed but who was believed to be more than 70, died after being in a coma for five days following a brain hemorrhage.

She was the undisputed queen of song in her homeland, Egypt, and the rest of the Arab world for nearly half a century. From a poor peasant girl who sang at village weddings and religious festivals, she rose to stardom in the early 1920s after moving to Cairo.

In 1935, she began giving monthly concerts that were sponsored and broadcast live by Cairo Radio, a performance that continued almost without interruption until early 1972 when she developed kidney trouble.

The concerts were a national ritual. Tickets sold on the black market for six or seven times their price.

But outside the theater where she performed, millions of fans clustered around radios at home or at sidewalk coffee shops to listen to the woman they fondly named "Star of the Orient."

Until the mid-1960s she sang three songs lasting one to two hours apiece at each concert. Her repertoire included nearly 400 songs. The majority were love songs in colloquial and classical Arabic, but she also featured nationalist and religious songs.

A millionairess, Miss Kalthoum lived in a rose-colored mansion beside the River Nile in Cairo.

She was the favorite singer of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser and was given the title of People's Artist by President Anwar Sadat.

A prominent Egyptian journalist once said a single nationalist song by Miss Kalthoum was "more powerful and effective than a hundred fiery editorials by the best Arab writers."

Music experts said her greatness lay in the haunting tone quality and latitude of her strong, deep voice, her ability to sing smoothly all along the scale, from her highest to her lowest pitch, and her perfect articulation gained from childhood recitals of verses from the Koran.

She was born at the Nile Delta village of Tamay el-Zahaira, near Mansura. She owed the discovery of her voice to her father, himself an itinerant singer. He took his daughter along to perform before she was 10 years old. He dressed her as a boy at first in deference to the tradition against girls singing in public.

As a star, she netted about $5,000 per concert until she retired in 1972. She received a reported $34,000 for two recitals at the Olympia music hall in Paris in 1966.

The brain hemorrhage she suffered on Thursday followed a slight improvement in her acute uremia condition caused by chronic kidney trouble. As she lay dying, news of her agony dominated the front pages of Arab newspapers. The excitement and concern it generated led to a premature announcement of her death on Saturday.

She was married to a dermatologist, Dr. Hassan el-Hifnawy. She had no children.

Karl Maron

EAST BERLIN, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Former East German Interior Minister Karl Maron, 71, died yesterday after a long illness, the ADN news agency reported.

He became chief of the East German People's Police in 1950 and from 1955 to 1963 was interior minister.

Maurice Blitz

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (AP).—Maurice Blitz, 83, former Belgian Olympic waterpolo silver medal winner and founder of the famed Club Méditerranée, a holiday organization, died yesterday, it was reported.

Mr. Blitz founded the Club Méditerranée in 1949 with his son, Gerard. The tent camp of that year in Majorca has now grown into a worldwide all-year organization.

Mr. Blitz was a member of the Belgian waterpolo team that won a silver medal at the Olympics of 1920 and 1924.

Dr. Gustave Lanctot

OTTAWA, Feb. 3 (AP).—Dr. Gustave Lanctot, 91, historian and former Canadian national archivist, died yesterday in Montreal.

Born in Quebec, Dr. Lanctot attended schools in Montreal, Oxford, Paris and Ottawa and was selected for a Rhodes scholarship.

He became a lawyer in 1907 and later joined the Dominion Archives. While with the archives, and after retirement, he wrote a number of historical books and received awards for nonfiction from Canada, the United States and France. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by France in 1950 and later a member of the Order of Canada.



AP.
Om Kalthoum in 1967.

Dr. Howard Brown

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Dr. Howard Brown, 50, New York City's first health services administrator during Mayor John Lindsay's term, died Saturday of a heart ailment at his home here.

In October, 1973, Dr. Brown made news when he announced that he was a homosexual, hoping in this way to end the prejudices that homosexuals faced in obtaining jobs. In the same month, he helped found the National Gay Task Force, a civil-rights group for homosexuals.

He spent 17 months, beginning in mid-1966, as health services administrator.

In 1968, Dr. Brown became director of community medicine for Fordham Hospital. At his death, he held professorships at New York University's School of Public Administration and at its School of Medicine.

Richard Wattis

LONDON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Richard Wattis, 62, a British character actor who appeared in more than 100 films, died of a heart attack on Saturday.

After stage experience, he appeared in his first film, "A Yank at Oxford," in 1938. Most of his subsequent film appearances came in low-budget British comedies. Among his other films were "I Am a Camera," "The Prince and the Showgirl" and "The VIPs."

Alden Hatch

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP).—Biographer and historian Alden Hatch, 76, who wrote more than 40 books chronicling the lives of famous personalities from presidents to sports figures, died Saturday at his home here following a brief illness.

Mr. Hatch, whose last published book was "Buckminster Fuller: At Home in the Universe," was working on a biography of Marjorie Merriweather Post at the time of his death.

Notes From Moscow

Tempo Picks Up After Unseasonal Thaw

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.—The unseasonal thaw is over here. Snow and temperatures are again falling, and the huge sign on Gorki street can advertise "Russian Winter Holidays," with Father Frost on a troika-pulled sled, without laughter from passersby.

Skaters are again cruising down the broad walks of Luzniki Park, which are flooded to create slick ice lanes. Cross-country skiers crowd subways en route to the suburbs. Children drag sleds toward favored slopes.

Even during the warm spell the little old ladies who tend Moscow parks sprinkled water on the ice slides—worn paths that run down gentle knolls—and with the overnight freeze there were again fast 20-yard slides for everyone by morning.

Outside the parks, too, the tempo of Moscow life picks up with the cold weather. Bundled pedestrians stride on the crisp snow at their normal brisk pace without risk of overheating, and fretting old women return to their never-ending quest for children without hats.

"Don't you know you lose 90 per cent of your body heat through the head in winter?" demands a grandmotherly type with statistics none dare challenge.

Russians are used to such well-meaning busybodies, and after a while, so are foreigners. There is a naturalness about the intrusions. To the old women, the traditional village culture of strong family ties has carried over to modern urban living. Everyone is a relative or a neighbor.

Sharing is another residue of the pastoral past. It remains a tradition here that a man smoking in the street cannot refuse a stranger's request for a cigarette. And "strangers go first" into restaurants, ahead of long queues of Russians.

Curiosity is another strong trait. Particularly fascinating are Western things. The same questions are put to a driver of an American car so often that he wants to record the answers on a tape and just play it back—the cost, speed, number of cylinders and so on.

But curiosity stops when it comes to politics, and the well known Russian passiveness—a general disinterest in news—takes over. The people daily walk past heroic posters of Socialist realism without noticing them. "Part of the landscape," said one man.

Soviet Pop Art

A couple of avant-garde artists here are trying to do to the posters what Andy Warhol did to the Campbell tomato-soup can during the pop-art heyday a decade ago—frame it, so people will notice how pervasive it is in their lives.

"Your mass culture is things, which you overproduce," explained Alexander Malamud. "Ours is ideology, which we overproduce. Vitali Komar and I want to point out this reality of our society."

So they paint a girl in gym clothes poised to leap to new heights of achievement, and a mother holding up her child to the Communist future—the figures outlined in white in mimicry of the posters—or a head of Mr. Malamud's father in the jutting-jaw style of ubiquitous Lenin portraits.

For their efforts the two men have been expelled from their artists' union "for distorting Socialist realism," Mr. Malamud said.

Given the passiveness, penetrating ideology, censorship and police control in this society, it is surprising that an opposition exists, even as fragmented and powerless as it is. One is almost tempted to believe that 98 or 99 per cent of the people really do vote for the party candidate, as is officially claimed.

100-Per-Centers

But authorities demand 100-per-cent unanimity, judging from the surveillance and harassment of the few dissidents. Police overkill often produces amusing incidents.

A dissident (according to physicist Andrei Sakharov) found a bug in his apartment and, being a scientist, was curious about how it worked. He opened it and found inside its key part, which he removed.

The KGB phoned the next day and asked for the part back. "It is very expensive and costs foreign currency to replace," he was told. Looking at it again, he found it was American made.

The fetish for secrecy here recalls the McCarthy era in the United States, when newly employed government scientists were not allowed to read what they had just written. Their memos were stamped secret, and they had not yet been cleared to that level.

Here the fetish is maps. Virtually no Soviet map is to scale, and some are distorted beyond usefulness, presumably to confuse a future invader. Westerners in Moscow only use American-made maps of Moscow.

A few years ago Moscow University's geography department got authority to use some foreign currency and bought maps of the Soviet Union from Canada and the United States.

Stamped Secret

"Within three weeks they were stamped secret and taken from us," recalled Alexander Luntz. He joined the American in laughter but then added, "It is a funny story perhaps, but it is not a joke."

Every week, on average, the Soviet penchant for secrecy is paraded down the main ring road of the city about midnight.

The latest Soviet military aircraft, shrouded in canvas, are trucked past or, for the larger ones, pulled along on their own wheels.

As they approach a sudden hush falls, because all traffic has stopped. Military attachés with apartments overlooking the route scurry for their cameras which, with infrared film, easily identify the planes.

The mystery is where these "midnight skulkers" come from and where they go. Sometimes they head east, other times west. The supposition is that the factory is at one end of town, the airfield at the other. The planes go to the field to fly and back to the factory for maintenance. But that is only supposition.

"The quickest way to get thrown out of this country is to try to follow them," said a Western military man.

© Los Angeles Times.

Russia Sentences Baptist Dissident

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP).—A leading dissident Baptist leader, Georgi Vins, has been sentenced in Kiev to five years in prison and another five in exile, civil rights activist Andrei Sakharov reported yesterday.

Mr. Sakharov said that Mr. Vins was convicted Friday after a five-day trial on charges that he damaged the interests of Soviet citizens under a pretext of religious activity. Mr. Vins was secretary of a Baptist organization which broke away from the officially recognized Baptist Church.

Mr. Vins, the son of an American-educated Baptist pastor who was sentenced to a labor camp during Stalin's rule, was not represented by an attorney at his trial, Mr. Sakharov said. The defendant reportedly rejected a Soviet court-appointed lawyer on the ground that an atheist was not competent to handle a case involving religious matters.

Airliner Speed Mark

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP).—A Trans World Airlines jumbo jet claimed a speed record for a flight from Los Angeles after it landed at London's Heathrow Airport today with 196 passengers and a crew of 15. The plane took 8 hours, 54 minutes for the 5,458-mile flight, an average speed of 662.25 miles per hour, TWA said.

Communists Hint At French Split

PARIS, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—The French Communist party today broadly hinted at the possibility of breaking its alliance with the Socialist party.

A Politburo member, René Andrieu, in an editorial in the Communist party newspaper, L'Humanité, said the weekend Socialist party congress at Pau, in southwest France, showed "the need for the autonomous existence and action of our party."

It was the first clear hint of an eventual breakup of the three-year-old leftist alliance that nearly won Socialist party leader François Mitterrand the presidency in last year's election.

The Socialist congress barred from the party leadership a leftist minority faction that wanted to make concessions to the Communists in the interests of leftist unity.

Giscard Move Rankles Holders of Titles

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Feb. 3 (WP).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's latest decision in his campaign to simplify French customs—the end of using titles at the Elysée Palace—has drawn criticism from some of France's aristocratic families.

The President exempted from his ukase only kings and queens, because of their institutional roles, and the royalist and imperial pretenders to the French throne.

Prince Napoléon will not be demoted to Monsieur Napoléon, largely because such a change sounds ridiculous to French ears. And not even the most rabid anti-royalist would reduce the Comte de Paris to Monsieur de Paris since that is the title formerly used for the chief Paris executioner.

But there has been no praise from the aristocracy.

The Duchesse de Montmorency maintained that she "rarely uses the title, but I cannot prevent my friends from doing so. In any case, if the President of the republic invites me to the Elysée, I will insist on my rank."

As for the Prince Armand-Louis de Polignac, he swore that "this demogogic decision will certainly not change our habits and we'll continue to have ourselves called by our titles in the better embassies."

The Marquis Michel de Saint-Pierre, while professing that his relations with the government were "excellent," nonetheless denounced the change as a "backwards snobbery and affected to boot."

Comte Philippe de La Fayette, whose famous ancestor played a role in both the American and French Revolutions, noted that titles were abolished the night of Aug. 4, 1789, in theory.

"In a republic no one should use his title," he said, "but in fact, everyone does and who is to get upset?"

But it was the Vicomte de la Panouse who let the President have it right where it hurts.

"This makes me laugh," he said, for the President has no right to the aristocratic "de" in his name. "He's doing his little 1789 number... To carry this to the logical conclusion, the President should call his guests by their first names, as in the Middle Ages, and he should abandon his d'Estaing."

The President's claims to be descended from King Louis XV and from Admiral d'Estaing, a hero of the American Revolution, have been questioned by public and press alike.

Indeed, it was only in 1922 that the President's father was allowed to add the aristocratic d'Estaing to his common garden surname—by administrative decision after initial opposition from a noble family foiled a similar endeavor.

Within a Month

Russia, Syria Issue Demand For Geneva Talks to Resume

CAIRO, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, with Syria's concurrence, today called for a resumption of the Geneva Arab-Israeli peace conference, which is opposed by Egypt until U.S. peace efforts are given time to succeed.

Mr. Gromyko made his statement when he arrived in Cairo from Damascus to start a two-day visit to Egypt and to hold talks with President Anwar Sadat.

"The Soviet Union maintains that the only guaranteed way to a durable peace in the Middle East is complete liberation of all Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, attaining the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the establishment of its national authority, and the speedy resumption of the Middle East peace conference at Geneva to consider all the issues relating to a settlement in the area," Mr. Gromyko said in his arrival statement.

Repeatedly Rejected

The Soviet Minister's first two points—an Israeli withdrawal to pre-1967 borders and the creation of a Palestinian state—are demands that Israel has repeatedly said it would not accept in any Middle East peace settlement.

His call for a speedy resumption of the Geneva talks is opposed by Mr. Sadat, who has said he wants to give Secretary of State Henry Kissinger a chance to negotiate a further Arab-Israeli troop disengagement before going to Geneva, where Soviet participation could wreck the American initiative.

At the end of a two-hour talk with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, Mr. Gromyko told newsmen, "We reviewed some outstanding problems in bilateral relations and concentrated on the Middle East situation."

In Damascus, a joint Syrian-Soviet communiqué issued at the end of Mr. Gromyko's two-day visit there said that the Geneva conference should be convened within a month, at the latest. It also restated the Arab position that the Palestine Liberation Organization must be represented at the conference.

The communiqué said that Syria "affirmed its stand which calls for the participation of the Soviet Union in all phases and spheres relating to Middle East peace negotiations."

Political observers said that Mr. Gromyko's use of the phrase "only guaranteed way" in his arrival statement was implicit criticism of Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step negotiating approach.

Mr. Sadat has repeatedly stated that he wants to go to Geneva but only after the Kissinger initiative for second-stage Israeli troop withdrawals on Arab fronts comes to an end, successfully or otherwise.

On the eve of Mr. Gromyko's arrival here, Mr. Sadat told Egyptian newsmen that it would be "treason" for Egypt to reject a Kissinger-engineered offer of Israeli withdrawal from the mountain passes and oil fields in the Sinai Peninsula.

Mr. Sadat said that Mr. Kissinger will come to the Middle East next week to pursue his initiative and may make another trip to the region next month—an indication that Egypt would wait at least until next month to see how the secretary fares before it seeks reactivation of the Geneva talks recessed since December, 1973.

Energy Is Topic As Giscard and Schmidt Confer

PARIS, Feb. 3 (UPI).—French and West German leaders today opened a two-day summit meeting, with France seeking support for an early tripartite oil conference.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing held the first of two meetings at the Elysée Palace shortly after the arrival of the West German delegation.

Fifteen Cabinet ministers from each side held parallel talks on economic, defense and cultural matters in what officials said was the largest number of participants since the two nations launched the semiannual conferences in 1963.

Saying that the United States was not anxious to have an early world energy conference along the lines proposed by France last fall, French leaders hoped to win added weight for their proposal from Mr. Schmidt, officials said. The French would include oil producers and consumers and developing nations in the conference.

The U.S. administration wants an energy summit only after the Western industrialized nations have arrived at common policies of production-sharing and conservation. France wants to issue invitations to a tripartite conference as soon as possible.

Leaving the Elysée, Mr. Schmidt called the talks harmonious and friendly. The French President described the session as excellent.

Parley Urged To Seat Unit Of Viet Cong

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, Feb. 3.—An East-West dispute over admitting the Viet Cong's political movement was revived here at the resumption of a diplomatic conference of more than 120 nations on the Red Cross conventions on warfare.

North Vietnam, the Soviet bloc and a group of African states prompted a sharp American reaction by calling on the conference to invite the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG).

In its previous session, a year ago, the conference admitted the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and representatives from African anti-colonialist groups as nonvoting observers, but refused to invite the PRG.

U.S. delegate George Aldrich told the meeting that the 19-nation motion was "an attempt to deceive the conference and perpetrate a fraud on us all."

New Protocols

The International Committee of the Red Cross, guardian of the conventions on prisoners and civilians, has drafted two additional protocols aimed at improving the protection of victims of declared wars and undeclared conflicts like the Vietnam fighting.

The increased sophistication of weapons and the deployment of smaller military units have made it more difficult to distinguish between military and civilian targets, the Red Cross declared.

As a result, civilians are suffering more and more in times of war, it said.

As well as wanting to add to the four 1949 conventions, the Red Cross has asked the participating countries at the conference to agree on the banning of weapons "which cause unnecessary suffering."

These include napalm and fragmentation bombs, which are being used increasingly, with civilians suffering as much as armed forces.

The conference lasts until April 18 but the Red Cross does not expect final agreement this year. There will probably have to be a session in 1976, officials said.

Invitation to PLO

VIENNA, Feb. 3 (UPI).—A UN spokesman said today that the PLO has been invited to attend a legal conference that opens here tomorrow.

The conference has been called to draw up a convention on the status and functions of government missions and delegations to international organizations.

The spokesman said the invitation to the PLO was automatic, in line with the UN decision to invite recognized liberation movements to conferences.

Castro's Example and U.S. Embargo Help to Unify Cubans

(Continued from Page 1)

nected to schedule at least an occasional Sunday for cutting sugarcane or building a school.

Fidel Castro's personal form of leadership helps to give Cubans a feeling of participation. He travels from one end of Cuba to the other making speeches, visiting factories and farms and joining in any basketball games he comes across. His speeches are the best sources of information about what is going on in Cuba, with more facts and statistics than the daily newspapers.

From Mr. Castro on down, many Cubans appear to have a genuine feeling that the products of all work must be shared by all. Many Cubans explained the system of rationing food and clothing by saying that it would not be right for some families to have more to eat than others.

Sharing the Wealth

This principle of sharing the available wealth has made Cuba the most egalitarian society in the hemisphere. The absence of extreme poverty is impressive in comparison with the rest of Latin America, but even more so is the absence of wealth.

There are still elegant restaurants with white-coated waiters, but the customers are just as likely to be construction workers as cabinet ministers. No tips are permitted, and the customers are waited on methodically, in the order of their arrival.

All Cubans, including the most recalcitrant nonconformists, are provided with housing, food, clothing, education, recreational opportunities and free medical care.

There are nonconformists. Some intellectuals, open homosexuals, people who seriously practice their religion and those who have applied to leave the country are left outside the revolutionary process. They do not belong to the mass political organizations, and therefore are not eligible to buy special consumer goods, to go to the best schools or to win free vacations or trips abroad.

New Influence

Thousands of Cubans are political prisoners, and little is known about their lives. Several years ago, Mr. Castro said there were 20,000 political prisoners. Some exile groups say there are 60,000.

There is also a new foreign influence. The Russians are not as obtrusive as Americans are in many Latin American countries, but their presence cannot be ignored. Sources in Washington estimate that there are 5,000 Soviet military advisers and civilian technicians here.

The Soviet and East European advisers—"foreign technicians"—live in separate, reportedly modest apartment houses. They buy food and clothes at a special "diplomats' store," which has a better selection of goods than the Cuban stores. Their children go to special schools.

There is also a seemingly endless flow of political celebrities, trade missions and artistic groups visiting Cuba. During my stay, Havana was visited by trade missions from Mexico and Great Britain, ballet dancers from all over the world performing in an international festival, Japan's top amateur baseball team, the Belgrade Philharmonic, a delegation from the Soviet Communist youth organization and a bevy of famous leftist women, including Angela Davis, to attend a meeting of the Cuban Women's Federation.

No Hurry on U.S. Ties

The Cubans appear to feel a special kinship with visitors from other developing countries, especially those considered fellow victims of "Yankee imperialism."

"Every bomb that fell on Vietnam fell in the hearts of the Cuban people," said a middle-aged writer.

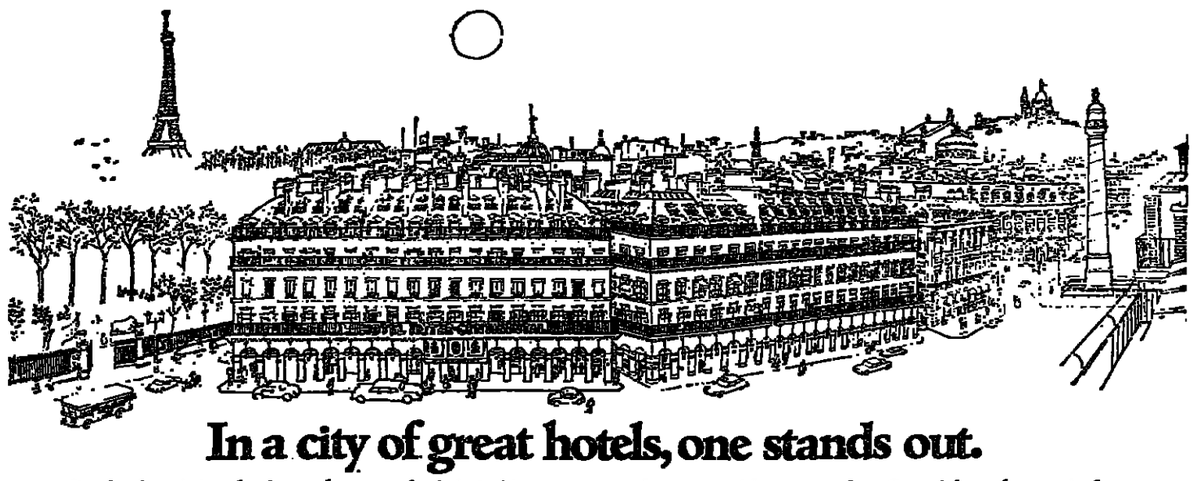
Esther Lopez, the technical-school teacher, said she would be interested in renewing relations with the United States only when Washington "ends all its aggression, not only against Cuba but against all the countries in the world."

But many Cubans said they believed that most Americans sympathized with the Cuban revolution and opposed Washington's policy of isolating the Castro government.

If the Cuban government is interested in a resumption of ties, it is keeping fairly quiet about it. Recent government statements have shown no urgency to make contact with Washington.

"What's our hurry?" Mr. Castro asked rhetorically recently. "Why should we be impatient, when now, more than ever before, our country is advancing in spite of the blockade, when all our projects are planned taking the blockade into account?... We planned to build all those hospitals and clinics and dental clinics and schools and day-care centers and universities taking the blockade into account."

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Keystone.

CARNIVAL—With Mardi Gras a week away, the annual Nice carnival is in full swing. Here, during opening ceremonies Sunday, a Japanese contingent takes part in the traditional parade.

The New-Look Generation in Paris Salesrooms

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—Until recently, Balzac would have felt at home at most Paris auctions. Admittedly, the Hôtel Drouot did not open for business until a few years after his death—but its methods, customs and traditions are Balzacian. And many Parisian auctioneers, with a change of clothes, might have stepped straight out of "The Human Comedy."

In the past few years, the auctioneers themselves, at least some of them, seem to have been shedding their 19th-century methods. First came the "defection" of Philippe Rheims, a millionaire in his own right who married a Rothschild. A successful auctioneer, he tossed up his profession to become a consultant to would-be sellers, advising them where they could most profitably dispose of their art. Rheims's move touched off considerable controversy among his former colleagues. His contacts, his expertise, his salesroom connections, they thought, could only harm the close-knit world of the Paris salesroom now that he was on the "other" side. Soon, however, they realized that Rheims might be a formidable ally if they were willing to meet him halfway. Which they soon did, adopting, in the process, some of his methods.

Then along came Jean-Claude Binoche, a young man of considerable wealth, who almost single-handedly rammed avant-garde art down French throats in a style more typical of New York than Paris.

Another Maverick

Binoche has had his ups and downs but he has also had an impact on French salesrooms. Two years ago he got into trouble with the body governing auctioneers about sales scheduling and about advertising. In this country, if you are an auctioneer, you are not supposed to tout your own abilities—although it is not always easy to determine when the advertising stops and the touting begins. Binoche weathered this storm and plans more tout-Paris, avant-garde sales this spring.

Another young maverick has now surfaced. He is Gilles Néret-Minet, 29, the son of a well-known real estate promoter, with plenty of money of his own. His background is unorthodox for an auctioneer. He spurned legal studies for art and archaeology. Some no doubt feel that he got into the business by the wrong door.

In 1971, he joined the Binoche group as a senior clerk, just before Binoche held his first contemporary sales. Early in 1972, when Binoche was having problems with his colleagues, Néret-Minet decided to move on. He felt that his career might be endangered—he was not, after all, yet a full-fledged auctioneer. He went to work for Philippe Rheims.

It should be recalled that while the Chambre des Commissaires-Priseurs does not appoint auctioneers, it has considerable control over the profession and can, in fact, keep candidates out. Newcomers buy their way in, taking over the "practice" of a retiring auctioneer or becoming a partner in an established firm. This was the course that Néret-Minet followed, paying 400,000 francs to join the Albinet group. Néret-Minet's switch from Binoche to Rheims could only have been regarded, by his stuffier seniors, as leaping from the frying pan into the fire. But the young man was impervious to criticism, using his time with Rheims to learn all he could about sellers and about modern art with which he feels particular affinity. Finally, he took the one-year course that prospective auctioneers are supposed to complete, passed the examination and paid his money to buy a partnership, becoming, in July, 1974, "Maître" Gilles Néret-Minet, a full-fledged auctioneer.

What happens when such an auctioneer, equipped with a sense of fun and an ardent desire to stir things up, bursts onto the scene?

A Sale

Not much, judging by a sale on Wednesday. It was one of those usually stuffy, mixed-bag affairs with a few treasures scattered in with the junk. Néret-Minet insisted on keeping the treasures apart to the evident distaste of flea-market peddlers and small-time dealers. "All together," they yelled, as he laid on the block some charming, Napoleon III knicknacks. Professionals always get a better deal when objects are lumped together—private buyers are not usually attracted to grab bags. But Néret-Minet stuck to his guns, extracting the right prices for most of the objects.

When a very pretty vase, made about 1900 by Decoeur and decorated in superb mauve and blue enamels by Lachenal, whose signature was painted in black block letters on the underside, came up for sale, he sold it for 1,044 francs, about the price he might have hoped for at a specialized sale.

Here and there were minor slips. A fairly rare biscuit porcelain statue of a woman draped in a Roman-style toga went for a low 230 francs. It bore the modeler's signature on the side and was dated (1925); it also had the initials of the two potters, plus a serial number (Sèvres 5), indicating that few specimens of this purely Art Déco piece had been turned out.

Later on Néret-Minet got into his stride with black furniture of the Napoleon III period. An extremely pretty sideboard with a bombé front, each door decorated with oval bouquets, went for 5,200 francs. A nice travailleuse (small rectangular table with one drawer) made 2,200 francs; a lovely gueridon (small one-leafed table on a tripod pedestal) went for 1,160 francs to Cactus-Bazaar, the gallery owned by the actress Sophie Desmarets. Sluggish at first, Néret-Minet's tempo was perfect by the time the heavier pieces were being sold.

Figures suggest that his style is helping the firm considerably. In January, traditionally the quietest month of the auction season, the Albinet group had a turnover of 400 000 francs, a quarter of last year's turnover, according to Néret-Minet.

Coin Auction

Néret-Minet believes in specialization and expertise. Last week he conducted a sale of rare coins from Greek and Roman times and from the Islamic Near East. The catalogue was well printed with good illustrations, having estimates under each entry—a good idea in numismatics where prices can be estimated with considerable precision.

The sale went very well. The auctioneer had done his job carefully, dispatching the catalogue to potential buyers. There was an interesting response from the provinces, several coins being bought by collectors outside Paris. An unidentified investment firm acquired three lots, showing that the right people had been reached, people far beyond the usual Hôtel Drouot circle.

But is this sort of sale, specialized or not, going to keep Néret-Minet happy for long? Right now, he has no real choice. But he is looking forward to a modern painting sale in late April and another in October. It will be interesting to see how he handles them as his enthusiasm for things modern is mitigated by natural caution. Binoche is highly organized and a born gambler. Néret-Minet is less organized but he is no gambler.

As for change in the French art market system, he would like to see a drop in auction fees. He is sorry that negotiations between the auctioneers and the Ministry of Justice broke down—there had been an attempt (on the part of the government) to reduce the present 16-per-cent fee to 10 per cent, by cutting both the state's share (now 7 per cent) and that of the auctioneers'. But the auctioneers said no thanks, their overhead would not permit a cutback.

Néret-Minet would also favor a system under which the buyer would pay what he bid—not what he bid plus all sorts of complicated percentages. But he is strongly against a proposal that short-term profits on works of art should be taxed. "It would simply kill the market," he said.

What the young turks seem to be bringing to the French salesroom is less a radical break with the past than a fresh, unconventional, almost brash approach that, while it may startle their senior colleagues, is still reminiscent of Rastignac, et al.

THE ART MARKET

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The British Museum has organized a series of four lectures to coincide with its exhibition of Michelangelo drawings, commemorating the 500th anniversary of the artist's birth. On Feb. 12, Sir John Pope-Hennessy, the museum director, will speak on "Michelangelo: the Man and the Myth," followed by Michael Hirst on "Michelangelo's Use of Drawing" on Feb. 19, Nicholas Turner on the artist's influence on depiction of the human figure, on March 5, and Francis Haskell with "Michelangelo and J. A. Symonds—A Victorian Viewpoint," on March 12. All the lectures are at 6 p.m. The exhibition, including 53 drawings by Michelangelo from the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, will run from Feb. 7 to April 30 in the British Museum's Prints and Drawings Gallery.

Paying Tribute to Fritz Kreisler

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 3 (IHT).—The centenary of Fritz Kreisler's birthday was yesterday, and both the London Symphony Orchestra and BBC-TV took advantage of the opportunity to remember one of the greatest of violinists and the most successful, if hardly the most accurate, of musical forgers.

Well, they weren't exactly forgeries. Hoaxes would be more like it. Kreisler called them arrangements. The most famous was the "Praeludium and Allegro" by Gaetano Pugnani. There were others by such names as Couperin, Cartier, Francoeur, Tartini, Martini, and so on. It was not until 1935, when Olin Downes, music critic of The New York Times, preparing a lecture-recital, pressed Kreisler for information about the original materials that Kreisler decided to make a clean breast of it. There were no original materials he told Downes. It was all Fritz Kreisler.

With the LSO at the Royal Festival Hall, Kyung Wha Chung played something billed as a concerto by Kreisler. It had appeared originally as "Concerto in C major for violin, string orchestra and organ by Antonio Vivaldi, edited and arranged from the manuscript by Fritz Kreisler." And inside the score was this cagey pronouncement:



Fritz Kreisler
... hoaxer.

"This concerto is freely treated from old manuscripts and constitutes an original work. Any rearrangement of this edition will therefore constitute an infringement of copyright. When played in public, Kreisler's name must be mentioned in the program."

Kreisler could not have got away with it today. Musicology has advanced enormously since his prime. Musicologists have proliferated, and any one of them would recognize almost immediately that this concerto, a charming little work in its own rights, could not have been by Vivaldi.

Kyung Wha Chung, in performing it, proved herself an ideal Kreisler player, and even more so, with André Previn at the piano, in a group of the smaller pieces that Kreisler wrote under his own name: "Schöne Rosmarin," "Liebesleid" "Liebesfreud" and, as an encore, the imperishable "Caprice Viennois." She has much of Kreisler's sweet tone, and the rhythmic waywardness of the Viennese pieces was just right.

Henryk Szeryng's playing of some of the same pieces on BBC-TV, and of the famous "Praeludium and Allegro," was almost too good. Kreisler was a brilliant technician, but he was never an immaculate one, and there was always a certain amiable casualness about his playing that accounted for at least some of its charm.

For those of us who heard him often, and remember him affectionately as artist and gentleman, it was an evening of heart-warming reminiscence.

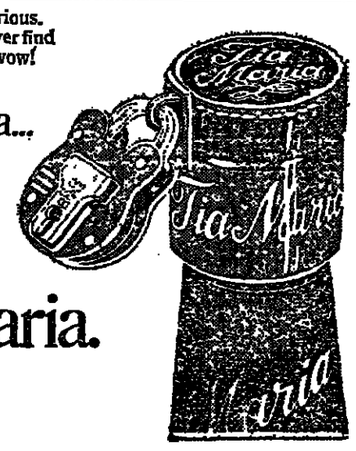


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BALLET

London's Big Welcome to Dutch Choreographer

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Feb. 3 (IHT).—The first thing to say about Hans Van Manen's "Four Schumann Pieces" is that it is the most unequivocally successful and enthusiastically received new work staged by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden since Robbins's "Dances at a Gathering," in 1970. It is not as original or immediately memorable as the Robbins work, but it has some of the same lyrical flow, including a few very similar steps, the same musicality and hints of emotional content.

Van Manen has already restaged four of his Dutch creations for the touring section of the Royal Ballet but Friday's premiere at Covent Garden marked the first time he had worked with the main company and the first time he had invented something new for British dancers.

In a program note, Van Manen says, "I have always wished to create a ballet for Anthony Dowell, and now this wish is fulfilled." The ballet indeed centers around Dowell, exploiting both his exceptional technical virtuosity and his curiously withdrawn personality but also using some of the finest other young talents in the company.

The music is Schumann's Quartet No. 3 in A major, admirably played in the orchestra pit by the Alberni String Quartet. The choreographer indicates by his title that he does not intend there to be any continuous plot, but those who wish to find one may fairly easily do so.

First Movement

In the first movement, Dowell is standing alone on stage, with various couples passing across behind him in a dream-like frieze. For most of the second, he squats or lies on the ground, in attitudes reminiscent of his jungle boy in Antony Tudor's "Shadowplay." Only in the third movement does he really come into contact with other people. He dances in turn with Jennifer Penney, Lesley Collier and Wayne Eagling, finding an increasing amount of emotional contact with each new partner but ending each pas de deux with resigned acceptance that the relationship will not or must not work.

The most inventive of these three pas de deux is the one for the two men, in which Dowell and Eagling start by dancing side by side with parallel movements and end with Dowell adopting what might be called the ballerina role, being supported in high lifts and concluding with an elegant fall to the ground from an exciting spin in the air. He and Eagling seem reluctant to part but in the fast and exhilarating final movement Eagling is reunited with Penney, Julian Hosking partners Collier, and Dowell dances remarkably rapidly and seemingly effortlessly alone.

Ideal Case

It will be interesting to see if any other dancer can rival Dowell's virtuosity in this part. Eagling might, but then who would take his role? Certainly the present cast is ideal, with Leslie Collier's strong technique and attractive personality contributing a highly individual impact.

Of course, the dancing is largely dictated by the music. One can easily take "Four Schumann Pieces" as a purely abstract work if one prefers, instead of seeing it as a ballet about a young man who is eventually fully reconciled to his fate as a loner. The steps always fit the music, physically and emotionally, and there are some distinctive Van Manen touches, such as the loping strides with arms raised at an angle of 45 degrees, like wings stretching out to heaven.

Jean-Paul Vroom has mercifully eschewed the gimmicky underwear-like costumes he has contributed to so many earlier Van Manen ballets, providing romantic, simple and elegant frocks for the girls and tights and shirts with flowing puffy sleeves for the boys. His backdrop of grayish horizontal stripes is also apt and effective.

Nureyev's Return

The audience reaction on Friday was prolonged and ecstatic, as it was for Rudolf Nureyev's return from New York in "Bayadere." Actually this particular performance was the corps de ballet's evening, with the presentation on stage of the Evening Standard award of the year and with a gratified speech from Dame Ninette de Valois, the company's founding genius. The corps, now one of the best in the world and regarded by many critics as unrivaled, was showered with daffodils.

Nureyev, who might well be exhausted after his arduous New York season, appeared in both "Bayadere" and "Agon" on Friday and Saturday evenings, sandwiching in "The Sleeping Beauty" at the Saturday matinee. I am not sure if it is wise for even so strong and versatile an artist to push himself quite so hard, but at the matinee he seemed determined to prove that he thrives on overwork, dancing a dazzling solo which rightly brought the house down. Miss Park, who has been dancing with him in New York, was also in fine form and fully shared the welcome-home ovation. It is good to see a return to the real enthusiasm which has been a bit lacking at Covent Garden recently. May it continue.

Clive of India Home In London for Sale

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The London residence of Clive of India, founder of Britain's empire in India, is up for sale—20 years after he committed suicide there.

The price of £2.250 million ($5.4 million) for the 61-year lease of the Palladian-style house in Berkeley Square makes it one of London's most expensive properties. The house is listed as a historic building. Clive killed himself there in 1774.

'Sleeping Beauty' Ends Run in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 3 (IHT).—The current run of the new production of "The Sleeping Beauty" at the Paris Opéra has come to an end with a series of performances radiantly adorned by the Aurora of Noëlla Pontois, strongly supported by the Prince of Cyril Atanassoff.

The role seems almost predestined for this most French of ballerinas. Her tender charm and dramatic sensitivity are given full rein, and her rock-solid technique enables her to confront the role's daunting problems with almost flamboyant assurance, crowning what is in all other respects a sumptuous and dramatically cogent production (IHT Jan. 8). In addition, this series of performances has found the Opéra's orchestra in splendid form—and the applause that has been lavished on Ashley Lawrence (Covent Garden's chief ballet conductor) is as richly deserved as it is rare from a ballet audience.

Although the ballet is now off the boards at the Opéra, it will be given two performances Feb. 6 and 7, with Pontois and Atanassoff, at the Maison de la Culture in suburban Créteil.

—DAVID STEVENS.

HARRIS BANK

Consolidated Statement of Condition

ASSETS	December 31, 1974
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 602,594,027
Time Deposits in Other Banks	146,052,792
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreement to Resell	378,197,500
Investment Securities:	
U.S. Treasury Securities	247,433,082
State and Municipal Securities	293,645,678
Other Securities	5,566,834
Trading Account Securities	164,257,406
Loans	1,975,224,410
Direct Lease Financing	54,745,115
Customers Acceptance Liability	41,616,688
Bank Premises and Equipment	82,636,987
Other Assets	68,393,252
Total Assets	$4,060,363,771
LIABILITIES	
Demand Deposits	$1,163,299,886
Savings Deposits and Certificates	574,562,579
Other Time Deposits	988,867,583
Deposits in Foreign Offices	453,662,068
Total Deposits	$3,180,392,116
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Short Term Borrowings	459,167,381
Acceptances Outstanding	42,196,586
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses	58,621,106
Mortgage Payable	4,193,504
Other Liabilities	38,640,821
Total Liabilities	$3,783,211,514
RESERVE FOR POSSIBLE LOAN LOSSES	$ 37,056,634
CAPITAL	
Capital Stock ($16 Par Value)	$ 50,205,040
Surplus	83,809,160
Surplus Arising from Assumption of Convertible Capital Notes by Parent Company	24,170,700
Undivided Profits	81,910,723
Equity Capital	$ 240,095,623
Total Liabilities and Capital	$4,060,363,771

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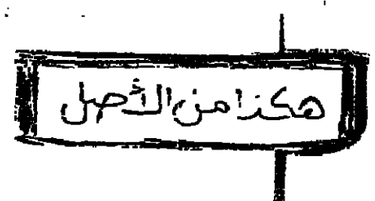
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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1975

Saudi Arabian Reserves Are Third Largest

dging Japan Into 4th lace in World Stakes

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (WP). Saudi Arabia has become the ird largest holder in the world international monetary re- ves, the International Mone- y Fund reported yesterday.

At the end of 1974 the Saudis, world's largest petroleum ex- rters, held reserves of $14 bil- n, only $2 billion behind the billion of the United States. est Germany is in first place h $32.7 billion.

In December Saudi Arabia's re- rves increased by $1.2 billion, abling it to edge Japan out of ird place. Japan at the end the year had reserves of $13.5 llion.

The IMF reported that the rld total of international re- rves was $216.3 billion at the d of November.

Oil Producers Hold 20%

All told, the IMF said that the ternational reserves of the oil porting countries soared by the d of last year to $43.2 billion, 20 per cent of the world total, ne to continued large receipts oil shipments."

At the end of 1973 those coun- es making up the Organization Petroleum Exporting Countries OPEC) held reserves of $14.6 llion, or 8 per cent of the world tal of $184 billion.

Despite the rapid growth in the alth of the oil exporting coun- es, the IMF pointed out that me of the heavily populated es have begun to show a slower owth in their reserves, because larger share of their oil earn- gs is being used to pay for in- eased imports.

Earnings Peaked

Thus Algeria, whose reserves of .1 billion at the end of 1973 rose $2 billion at the end of the ird quarter of 1974, dropped ack to $1.8 billion by the end of e year. There was a similar end in Indonesia, whose reserves ose from $800 million to a high f $2 billion and then to $1.66 illion at year-end.

While reporting on the greater ealth of the OPEC nations, the IF noted that its managing di- ctor, H.J. Witteveen, is now in e Middle East, exploring with e OPEC countries the possibili- of new borrowings for the IF's special "oil lending facil- y," which it was agreed last onth would be extended into 975.

The IMF is seeking to borrow 1 billion—mostly from OPEC—help finance the large balance- payments deficits created by gh oil prices.

The IMF estimated yesterday at the poorer nations of the orld, which had current-account eficits running to $23 billion last ar, will be in the red by $30 llion this year.

The IMF also reported that the rrent economic slowdown is ginning to affect world trade. inflated dollar prices, world ports—excluding the Soviet oc and China—rose only 43 per nt over the similar quarter of 73, against increases of 48 to per cent in the first half of 74.

In terms of real volume of ade, the IMF said there had en only a negligible gain from e third quarter of 1973 to the ird quarter of 1974.

Saudi Financier Is Seeking 40% Of Detroit Bank

DETROIT, Feb. 3 (AP).—A audi Arabian financier has eached agreement with the Bank f the Commonwealth, Michigan's ixth largest bank, to buy 40 per ent of its stock.

The agreement must be endors- d by the Federal Deposit In- rance Corp., which holds a $35 illion note on t e bank.

Ghaith Pharaon said he agreed o purchase most of the Com- onwealth stock now held by the ames Barnes family, which owns 3 per cent of the bank's prefer- ed stock and 39 per cent of the ommon stock.

Under the agreement, Mr. Pha- aon would purchase 80 per cent f the Barnes' interest. James Barnes sr. said he would remain hairman of the bank board.

Arab sources said Mr. Pharaon, 4, has close ties to the Saudi Arabian ruling family. He attend- d the Harvard Business School nd is a director of the Jezirah Bank of Jedda.

In December he was identified y Armand Hammer, chairman f Occidental Petroleum Co., as he purchaser of about one mil- ion shares of Occidental stock, elling now at about $14 per hare.

Robert Francis, the Michigan anking commissioner, said he welcomes Mr. Pharaon's purchase. "Capital knows no nationality," he said.

The FDIC bailed out the bank in 1972, lending it $60 million and obtaining veto power over its board of directors and top of- ficers.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Citroën to Post Large Loss

Automobiles Citroën, the car-making unit of Citroën S.A., is expected to post a loss of 800 million to 900 million French francs (about $200 million) for 1974, and will again have "considerable" losses in 1975. Additionally, it will be "several years" before the parent company will be in a position to pay dividends. This is the gist of a report to shareholders by Ets. Michelin, which controls Citroën, and which is merging it with Peugeot. In 1973 Citroën S.A., the holding company, earned 54.4 million francs. Automobiles Citroën earned 231.9 million francs that year. The Michelin report says Citroën sales declined 20 per cent last year. The change to small from larger models, high expenditures and exceptional charges have resulted in negative operating results. "By taking into account the reimbursement of loans and needed working capital, Automobiles Citroën will require more than 2 billion francs in 1975," the report says. Michelin will bring to its subsidiary some 300 million francs in "various forms," and will consolidate a loan granted to Citroën in June 1974. Following the decision to merge Citroën with Peugeot, the French government granted a loan of 1 billion francs. Public shareholders of Citroën are being offered one Michelin convertible debenture of 480 francs nominal value with a coupon of 5.5 per cent and two Peugeot convertible debentures of 275 francs nominal with a coupon of 6 per cent, for each 30 Citroën shares.

Tenneco Drops Westinghouse Project

Tenneco is withdrawing from a joint venture with Westinghouse Electric Corp. to build offshore, floating nuclear power plants. Westinghouse says it will continue work on the project. The two firms had formed Offshore Power Systems (OPS) in 1972 to work on the floating plants. The company had received orders to build four floating nuclear plants for Public Service Electric & Gas Co. of New Jersey. But late last year, the utility requested a five to seven-year extension on delivery of the plants, citing financial reasons. OPS then said it was reducing employment from 700 to 280 and postponing construction of production facilities in Florida. Tenneco chairman N.W. Freeman says the delays made the joint venture "increasingly less attractive" to his firm.

Shell Restudies Nuclear Venture

The Royal Dutch/Shell group is reappraising its nuclear power joint venture with Gulf Oil Corp. The venture involves two companies equally owned by Shell and Gulf. They are General Atomic Co. and General Atomic International Co., which are engaged mainly in the development, manufacture and marketing of the high temperature gas-cooled reactor and auxiliary equipment, nuclear fuel and fuel services and products and services in the field of environmental control. Late last month, General Atomic disclosed that eight of 10 nuclear power plant projects had either been delayed or cancelled during the past six months. The company also disclosed it was reducing its workforce 9 per cent. A Shell spokesman denied a rumor that it was attempting to sell its stake in General Atomic to Arab interests. The spokesman declined to speculate on the possible outcome of the reappraisal. In Pittsburgh, a Gulf Oil spokesman said Gulf has been assured that Shell has no intention of severing its partnership arrangement in General Atomic.

Mercedes Production Steady

Production of the Mercedes luxury cars in 1975 will probably be unchanged from 1974 and full production is ensured at least until the end of April, Daimler Benz reports. It says worldwide sales rose 9 per cent last year to 16.9 billion deutsche marks. Production of passenger cars gained 2.5 per cent to 340,000 units while commercial-vehicle output declined 4.9 per cent to 205,344 units. The company, omitting specific earnings figures, says that the long-term trend toward lower profit-to-sales ratios continued last year.

Stocks Rally As Key Rates Fall Further

U.S. Budget Deficit Fails to Deter Buyers

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, powered by lower prime interest rates and by an improving investor psychology, moved ahead on a broad front today, extending the sharp gains of last week.

The market showed no reaction to the record federal budget submitted by President Ford.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 6.89 at 3 p.m., finished with a gain of 7.75 at 711.44.

Volume totaled 25.4 million shares, up from 24.64 million shares traded on Friday.

Analysts said profit-taking on the huge gains of January was encouraged by the continuing recession and layoffs in the auto industry. But they added that the flight into stocks from short-term debt instruments was still encouraged by falling interest rates.

Heavily traded Pan Am rose 1/2 to 4 1/4. Pan Am confirmed Friday it has been holding discussions with Iran on a possible financing arrangement

Upjohn, another volume leader, moved up 3 1/4 to 33 7/8.

United Brands fell 3/4 to 3 7/8. Eli Black, head of the company, fell or jumped to his death from his office at the Pan Am building, a company spokesman said.

Steels added fractions, and motors were narrowly mixed.

McDonnell Douglas lost 3/4 to 9 1/2 after reporting lower earnings for the fourth quarter and year.

Duke Power surrendered a point to 13 3/8. The firm said it learned the North Carolina utilities commission may issue an order which would reduce 1974 earnings by three cents per share.

Duke said the order would allow it to collect only 75 per cent of the cost of fuel permitted to be billed under its fuel adjustment clause for North Carolina retail customers.

Exxon added 1 1/8 to 74 1/4 in the oils.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.30 to 74.50.

Westrans Industries spurted 7 1/8 to 32 5/8 after Aquitaine of Canada made a tender offer for Westrans shares at $36 each.

Aquitaine did not trade. It last traded at 18 1/4.

Bond prices continued to advance in active trading with corporates showing gains of 1/4 to 3/8 point and governments 1/4 to 1/2 point higher.

Farm Futures Gain

In Chicago, a late rally accompanied by short covering produced a gain of six cents a bushel in wheat futures, but other farm commodities were mostly lower.

Soybean oil closed 100 points, or one cent a pound lower. Soybeans, which had been down the limit of 20 cents a bushel, closed with a loss of 13 cents. Soybean meal declined $2 a ton.

Corn and oats prices were irregular after trading through most of the session on the underside.

The demand for wheat futures came in the last few minutes, largely as purchases by commercial interests. As prices rose, many shorts decided to liquidate their positions but found it more difficult.

The buying was said to have been set off by a couple of export houses, hedging against cash sales.

As wheat improved, soybean futures came off the bottom and the early decline was nearly cut in half. Short covering also was a factor in the gain.

Dollar Climbs After Fed Intervenes

PARIS, Feb. 3 (IHT).—A surprise announcement by the Federal Reserve in Washington that it is intervening in the foreign exchange market to support the dollar sent the U.S. currency sharply higher today.

The announcement was made as most European markets were about to close. However, the dollar's value was marked up after having been below Friday's levels most of the day. The rally continued in New York.

Fed chairman Arthur Burns, confirming the official intervention, said that "in my judgment the dollar is basically a very strong currency."

He added that the Fed "together with other central banks is intervening and will intervene as needed to maintain orderly foreign exchange markets."

Weekend Agreement

In Zurich, the Swiss National Bank said the agreement was concluded over the weekend in a meeting between Mr. Burns, Bundesbank president Karl Klasen and Swiss National Bank governor Fritz Leutwiler.

Leading U.S. economic officials met secretly during the weekend with British officials. The U.S. delegation was headed by Treasury Secretary William Simon and included under secretary Jack Bennett, Mr. Burns and several members of Congress.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Dennis Healey headed the British side that included senior treasury officials, Bank of England governor Gordon Richardson and other economists.

The talks began Friday afternoon in complete secrecy at Ditchley Park College, a government-owned estate near Oxford. It is not clear whether the Continental officials joined this meeting or whether they met separately with Mr. Burns.

A brief communiqué after the talks said that "the meeting provided the opportunity to take stock of a wide range of questions arising out of the financial surpluses of the oil-producing countries. It was agreed these informal discussions had been useful and constructive."

Over a year ago the Fed agreed with other central banks on the obligation to "maintain orderly markets." However, there was no definition put on "orderly" and the Fed has been mostly absent from the market during the dollar's recent weakness.

Dealers in New York said Mr. Burns's remarks provided the strongest indication yet that Washington believes the recent decline in the dollar has been overdone.

"Burns is in essence saying the dollar should be higher, and the Fed will act to accomplish this," said one dealer in a dispatch carried by Reuters.

Bundesbank a Buyer

Before news of the concerted action reached the market, the Bundesbank had bought $23 million at the morning fixing in Frankfurt. This was a rather large sum by recent standards. "It bought every dollar in sight," one dealer remarked, "the first time in months that they've done more than just mopping up operations."

After dropping to 2.3215 deutsche marks, the dollar rose to 2.3515 from 2.341 Friday.

In Zurich, the dollar was as low as 2.4810 Swiss francs. But modest buying by the national bank and news of the concerted action drove the dollar up to 2.515 from 2.5015 Friday.

In Paris, the turnaround lifted the dollar from 4.295 francs to 4.3325, up from 4.3225 last week.

An AP-Dow Jones report from Brussels indicated that EEC central banks together acquired about $130 million in support operations today.

While the amount of the Fed's intervention was not made public, dealers in New York reported that it was "substantial."

Dealers attributed this morning's weakness to indications that U.S. interest rates are declining further and faster than rates in Europe, making it less attractive for investors to maintain dollar positions.

Action Follows Secret Parley

Kuwait Seeking Dollar Parley

KUWAIT, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Finance and Oil Minister Abdel-Rahman al-Atiqi said yesterday that Kuwait wants oil-producing nations to discuss their prices in light of what he said was a recent 6-per-cent decline in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Speaking to reporters at the airport here after a two-hour meeting with the United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana al Otaiba, Mr. Atiqi said the discussions should take the form of a special meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

When asked how this could be worked in with the three OPEC meetings already scheduled in Algiers this month, he said that "it might be discussed at any of the meetings."

Sharp Cut in Interest Rates Seen in N.Y. Money Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Interest rates are expected to keep falling as a direct result of the faltering economy. The prime rate has been cut to 9 per cent by a number of banks and other major banks are certain to reduce their lowest rate on corporate loans in short order.

It is likely that the dominant rate—now 9 1/4 per cent for the banking industry—will drop to 8 1/2 per cent by the end of February. Certain banks are likely to be a notch below that level by the end of the month.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve apparently is in the process of lowering its target range on federal funds, or overnight reserves that banks lend each other, by another credit-easing notch. Such a move creates further downward pressure on all short-term rates, including the prime, since federal funds are the cutting edge of movements for money-market instruments.

In fact, the tremendous rally in last week's stock market had its genesis in the declining rate of federal funds that began, without fanfare, last August.

On Friday, the Fed injected temporary reserves into the banking system when federal funds were trading at 6 3/4 per cent. This suggests that 6 3/4 per cent is the new intervention level for the nation's money manager.

The trading range for federal funds now seems to be 6 1/4 to 6 3/4 per cent. Until last week, it was 6 1/2 to 7 per cent, or possibly a touch higher. At this level, the Fed kept the rate steady during the Treasury's enormously successful refunding operation.

By lowering the federal funds rate far enough the Fed, in effect, encourages normal sellers of these funds—namely banks and thrift institutions—to invest in more permanent and higher-yielding securities such as Treasury coupon issues.

With the Treasury raising $28 billion of new cash in the 1975 first half, such help from the banking community is regarded as virtually indispensable. This week alone, the Treasury is raising $700 million in new money.

One big question is how low federal funds will go before they flatten out. A target level of 4 1/2 or 5 per cent by this summer, assuming that the recession remains as serious as it now appears, is quite feasible.

Meanwhile, there is conjecture that the Fed might lower the discount rate late this week by perhaps half a percentage point. This rate, at which member banks borrow from the Fed, now stands at 7 1/4 per cent. Cutting the discount rate would mean an overt signal by the Fed and, as such, it likely would be accompanied or even preceded by a cut in the federal funds rate.

Outlays Fall .8% For Construction In U.S. During '74

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP-D.J.).—U.S. construction spending declined during December for the second month in a row and slid 0.8 per cent for all of 1974 as well, the Commerce Department said today.

Building outlays last year totaled $134.4 billion, down $1.06 billion from 1973.

It was the first yearly drop since 1960, when outlays fell 1.2 per cent, and only the second decline on record.

In December, construction spending ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $129.1 billion, down 0.8 per cent, from November's $130.1 billion, when outlays fell 2.2 per cent.

Private construction in December fell 2.2 per cent to an adjusted annual rate of $90.1 billion, and for the year, outlays declined 6.6 per cent.

Outlays for public construction rose 2.6 per cent in the month and for the year spending was 17.5 per cent above the year earlier.

Fourcade Comment Causes Confusion

French Deny Any Drastic Policy Change

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—The French government does not plan any spectacular move to revive the economy, but will continue to rely mainly on selective support measures with the anti-inflationary policy still a top priority, officials said today.

They were commenting on a remark made during the weekend by Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade that the time had come for the cooling-off period to give way to a policy of supporting economic activity.

"This remark seems to have been interpreted as implying that the government was decided on all-out measures to revive the economy. It isn't so. The anti-inflationary fight remains on top of priorities," one official said.

What the government has in mind, he said, is to continue its step-by-step policy of coming to the aid of specific industrial sectors and small business which have been the most seriously affected since the anti-inflationary measures were introduced last June.

The government has already taken measures to help the housing construction and public works sectors, and has increased the amount of loans to be granted by state lending institutions to small and medium-sized firms. It has also partially relaxed the tight credit curbs.

According to preliminary figures published today, industrial production, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, declined 2.5 per cent in November to 119 from 122 in October and 123 in November 1973. The index is based on 1970 equalling 100.

Officials concede that the government is concerned at the growing rate of unemployment, which had reached the post-war record of 723,400 at the end of last year.

But they also insist that Mr. Fourcade's remark does not mean a reversal of the government's basic policy.

"We are keeping close watch of major economic indicators to prevent the current cooling-off from turning into a recession. All governments are doing the same thing in different ways," an official said.

Energy Plan Set

In related news, the government announced over the weekend that it will reduce its 110-million-tons-a-year oil consumption to about 96 million tons by 1985, and will boost nuclear power 500 per cent.

The drive will lead to a reduction of the oil share in French energy use from 66 per cent to 40 per cent by 1985, a government spokesman said.

To compensate for the cuts in oil consumption, the government decided to authorise the state-controlled electricity board to contract for the construction of nuclear plants with a total capacity of at least 12,000 megawatts in 1976 and 1977, so that construction can start by 1981, the spokesman said.

Textile Firms In Japan Set Big Layoffs

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Several Japanese textile producers said today that they plan to lay off some of their staff for varying periods to help overcome a recession in the industry.

The companies said that in so doing they will take advantage of a law passed in December under which the government's unemployment insurance system will cover half of the employees' normal compensation. The companies will cover most of the rest, bringing total compensation to 90 to 95 per cent of normal pay levels.

Kanebo said it plans to lay off 600 maintenance workers until March 31; Kurabo Industries said it will lay off 2,700 workers for several days during February, and Daiwa Spinning said it plans to lay off about 5,000 workers for five-day periods this month.

The layoffs come at a time when Japan's economic climate, and especially its labor market, appears to be steadily worsening. Sumitomo Bank, which is engaged in an attempt to save Toyo Kogyo, a financially troubled automaker, released a report that said the country's employment situation is more serious than is generally believed.

The bank noted that while unemployment is listed as only 1.8 per cent of the workforce, the statistic is misleading because people out of work for more than a week are subtracted from the work force rather than being listed as jobless.

One area where the unfavorable labor situation is biting especially hard is in new employment. Over the weekend, Asahi Glass, the nation's largest glass producer, joined a growing list of corporations that have announced plans not to hire any new workers this spring. Canon, a camera and office-equipment maker, took the same step and both firms announced pay cuts for executives.

Company Reports

Armstrong Cork

Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	889.8	795.1
Profits (millions)..	37.7	55.7
Per Share	1.45	2.15

American Motors

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	493.0	479.0
Profits (millions)..	—5.6*	8.7
Per Share		0.32

*Loss

C.I.T. Financial

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)..	25.0	26.6
Per Share	a1.20	a1.28
Per Share	b1.17	b1.24
Year		
Profits (millions)..	86.2	89.1
Per Share	a4.12	a4.28
Per Share	b4.02	b4.15

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Clark Equipment

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	366.6	301.2
Profits (millions)..	10.8	15.2
Per Share	0.79	1.12
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,370.6	1,127.8
Profits (millions)..	50.1	55.1
Per Share	3.68	4.06

Continental Airlines

Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	457.3	403.9
Profits (millions)..	8.1	5.3
Per Share	a0.62	a0.01
Per Share	b0.62	b0.41

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Gulf Oil

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	4,500.0	3,015.0
Profits (millions)..	185.0	230.0
Per Share	0.94	1.18
Year		
Revenue (millions)	18,200	10,007
Profits (millions)..	1,065.0	800.0
Per Share	5.47	4.06

International Nickel

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	492.0	363.0
Profits (millions)..	74.3	75.7
Per Share	1.00	1.01
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,680.0	1,170.0
Profits (millions)..	306.0	226.9
Per Share	4.11	3.04

McDonnell Douglas

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	731.5	655.5
Profits (millions)..	21.4	31.2
Per Share	0.57	0.79
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,075.0	3,002.6
Profits (millions)..	106.7	133.2
Per Share	2.77	3.36

PPG Industries

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	441.8	386.4
Profits (millions)..	18.8	23.8
Per Share	0.90	1.14
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,700.0	1,500.0
Profits (millions)..	93.7	93.1
Per Share	4.51	4.48

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—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61¼	30½	Abbt Lb 1.32	15	73	56¾	55⅞	56¾	+ 1
61½	29¾	ACF In 2.60	9	16	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	
14⅝	7	Acme Clev	6	16	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	AdmDg .04e	4	44	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅞	AdmEx .77e		47	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
5¼	1⅝	Adms Millis		12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	3	Addressog		303	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	6½	Adviny .30e		28	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
31	15⅞	AetnaLi 1.06	7	323	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅞
61¼	25⅛	AetnaLf pf 2		1	37	37	37	+ ½
6⅛	4⅜	Aguirre Co	9	26	6½	6⅜	6½	
13⅝	5⅝	Ahmans .20	6	45	10¼	10	10⅛	— ¼
4¼	1⅜	Aileen Inc	6	13	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58	35⅝	AirPrd .20b	16	294	55¾	54½	55½	+ ¼
14⅞	10	AircoInc .90	5	145	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¾
2⅞	1	AJ Industris		92	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
24	8¾	Akzona 1.20	5	31	12⅝	12½	12½	—
15	7¾	Ala Gas 1.16	7	10	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
103½	49½	AlaP pf8.28		z70	79	79	79	— ½
29⅛	5⅝	Alaska Int'a		97	11⅜	10½	11½	+ 1
24⅝	12⅞	Albanyin .60	5	7	17	17	17	+ ⅛
11⅞	4	AlbertoC .36	18	x12	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
17¾	10	Albertsn .60	8	93	14¾	14½	14½	+ ½
41	18⅛	AlcanAl 1.20	5	1004	19⅝	19	19¾	+ ¾
9⅝	6¾	AlcoStd .48	4	28	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
32⅝	12½	AlconLb .20	18	102	17	16½	17	+ ½
7⅜	2	Alexdrs .10e	10	11	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
23½	2⅝	Alison Mtg	3	33	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	6¼	AllegCp .45e	3	16	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	20⅞	AllgLud 1.66	3	20	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
41	29¾	AllgLud pf 3		2	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¾
21¼	11½	AllgPw 1.52	9	93	17¾	17	17	
9⅝	3⅝	AllenGrp .40	5	24	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
54⅞	23	AlldCh 1.80	6	129	32⅞	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
22¾	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	8	24	13½	13¼	13¼	
17½	11¼	AllgProd 1	4	9	14¾	14¼	14½	
25⅝	15¼	AlldStr 1.5	5	12	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅛	Alld Supmkt		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	6⅝	AllisChal .26	5	78	8¼	7⅞	8	
7⅞	3½	AllrtAu .56	6	37	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	6¾	Alpha Pl .72	4	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
51¾	25⅞	Alcoa 1.34	7	155	35⅞	33⅝	35⅝	
35	21⅞	Amalsug 2a	2	21	32¾	30¼	32¼	+ 1⅝
52⅝	28⅞	Amax 1.75	6	60	37⅞	37¼	37½	— ¼
12	5⅞	AMBAC .50	5	43	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	Amcord .24	4	56	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
22	11⅞	Amerce 1.20	3	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
43	13¾	A Hess .30b	3	335	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
87¼	37⅝	A Hes pf3.50		40	47½	46⅝	47⅛	+ ¼
15¼	5⅜	AAirFilt .44	9	168	11¼	10½	10¾	+ 1
15⅛	4⅞	Am Airlin	15	910	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	A Baker .20		4	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
39⅞	27¾	A Brnds 2.58	7	x108	37	35⅝	35½	+ ⅝
25¾	11⅛	AmBdcst .80	6	93	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4½	AmBldM .36	6	16	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
31½	22⅞	A Can 2.20a	6	383	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	18	A Can pf1.75		4	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	—
15	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		18	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
23	12	A Chain 1.20	5	14	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
25	17⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	294	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ½
41	15	A DisTel .52	12	291	24	23	23⅞	+ ⅞
6½	2⅝	AmDualVt		3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27⅛	13½	AmElPw 2	7	1227	18⅝	18	18⅛	
7¼	3⅛	AFamily .24	5	24	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
15	2⅛	AmFin .20		10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
21⅛	10¼	AmF pf1.50		z40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
26½	13½	AGIBd 1.58e		21	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	13	AGnCv 1.32		22	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—
15	7	A Gains .60	5	37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26¾	16	A Gin pf1.80		10	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
16⅛	7½	AmHoist .70	5	32	11	10⅞	11	
800	120	A Home pf 2		1	150	150	150	+ 1
41⅜	16¾	AmHosp .30	26	110	23¾	23¼	23	+ ⅝
8	1⅜	Am Invest		3	3	3	3	
7⅛	2¾	A Medicl .12	6	73	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
4⅞	1⅛	A Medicorp	63	52	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
13⅛	3¼	AmMot .20e	5	493	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
41⅝	25⅞	ANatGs 2.54	7	47	37⅞	36⅝	37⅛	— ¼
7⅞	3	Am Sealing		16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
15½	5¼	AmShip .43	57	31	6⅛	5⅞	6	
27⅛	13	A Smelt 1.50	4	x193	17⅞	16½	17	+ ⅜
15⅝	7¾	AmStand .80	5	153	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
59	37½	A Std pf4.75		39	47¾	45⅞	47	
13⅝	5½	AmSteril .23	10	91	8½	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
34¾	23⅞	AmStores 2	4	71	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ½
4⅞	5-16	AT&T wt		165	11-16	⅞	⅝	—1-16
53	37⅝	AmT&T 3.40	9	803	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
60	44½	AmT&T pf 4		142	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞	+ ⅛
49	39¼	ATT pfB3.74		25	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
42½	33½	ATT pfA3.64		17	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
10¾	6¼	AWatWk .64	5	24	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
15	10¾	AW prf 1.25		z170	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	12¾	AW4.1pf 1.43		z150	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
13⅞	8⅛	Ameron .90	4	18	10⅝	11	11½	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	AmesD .10e	4	191	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9	Ametek 1	6	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24	9	AMF In 1.24	7	256	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	12⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	31	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
45⅛	20⅝	AMP Inc .37	23	149	23½	22⅝	22½	+ ⅝
9½	6½	Ampco .40a	3	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅞	2	Ampex Corp	4	109	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	Amrep Corp	3	41	3	3	3	+ ¼
33⅞	23⅞	Amstar 2.10	2	55	29	28¼	29⅛	
46⅞	34	Amst pf2.65		1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ 1⅛
8	7⅝	Amstr pf.68		5	8	8	8	
47⅞	32	Amsted 3.20	5	43	45¼	45¾	45⅛	+ ¾
11½	5	Amtel .32	4	29	7⅛	7	7⅛	
23	12½	Anacond 1e	3	272	16⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	12	AnchH 1.03	6	3	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	18¼	AnderClay 1	6	53	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
9	3⅞	Angelica .12	7	15	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
21	11⅛	AnsulCo .62t	4	33	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
16⅝	9¼	Apache .50	5	78	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅝	ApcoOil .49t	3	66	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ 1
2⅞	½	Apeco Corp		154	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
13	4⅝	APL Corp 1	6	18	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
12¾	7½	APL pfC1.06		1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
800	70¼	ApPw pf8.12		z20	76	76	76	+ 4
97½	60	ApPw pf7.40		z27	70	70	70	+ 2½
5¼	⅞	Applid Mag		50	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
601	45	ARA Sv 1.36	19	55	62¾	61	62¾	+ 2¼
9⅛	5	ArcataN .36	5	x27	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
24⅝	10½	ArchrD .25b	10	374	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¾	Arctic Entr		15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
11	2	Aristar	4	57	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
19¼	10⅝	ArizPSv 1.24	6	131	14¾	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5½	ArkBest .44	17	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
27¾	15¾	ArkLGs 1.70	5	35	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅜
4⅝	1	Arlen RltyD		39	2⅛	2	2	
7⅞	4¾	Armada Cp	5	11	7	7	7	
29	15⅝	Armco 1.60a	4	x338	23	21⅞	22	+ ⅞
31¼	22	Arm pf2.10		19	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
57	43	Armr pf4.75		z30	48	48	48	
22¼	14¼	ArmstCk .92	10	x224	23⅝	22	22⅛	— 1⅛
22½	10⅛	Arm Ru 1.60	8	10	17⅜	16¾	17	
15⅛	9⅞	AroCorp 1	5	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	5	ArvinInd .52	14	33	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
104½	56¼	ASA 1.20e		182	65¼	65⅛	65¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	16⅜	AshlOil 1.50	5	332	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	15⅜	AsdDrG 1.10	7	x174	23	21⅞	22¼	+ 1⅝
22⅜	16½	AsdSpg 1.40	5	43	19	18⅞	19	
9⅞	5¼	Athlone .40	3	20	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
15	2⅛	Atlco 1.50e	4	25	5	4⅞	4⅞	—
20⅝	12	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	31	15¾	16	15¾	+ ⅛
113⅝	73	AtlRich 2.50	10	x437	84⅞	83¼	83½	— ⅞
52⅝	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z31	47½	47½	47½	
187¾	102¾	AtlRch pf 3		x1	141½	141½	141½	— ¾
74¼	48	AtlRc pf2.80		x183	56⅛	55⅝	56	— ½
2⅝	1	Atlas Corp	29	36	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	ATO Inc .20	4	42	5	4⅞	5	
55⅞	20¾	AutDat .20e	22	193	39⅞	37½	39⅛	+ 2

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	⅝	Autom Ind		46	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
8⅞	2	Avco Corp	14	251	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
2	5-16	Avco Cp wt		31	15-16	13-16	⅞	
35⅜	9	AvcoCp pf		14	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ½
44	21¾	AveryPd .30	16	32	28	27⅛	27½	— ¾
21½	4¼	Avis Inc	5	50	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9¾	4⅛	Avnetinc .36	3	74	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
65	18⅝	AvonPd 1.48	15	934	33¾	31⅞	33¾	+ 1⅝
22⅞	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	14	39	14½	10⅞	14½	+ ⅛
		B						
37⅝	10⅛	BabckW .80	6	166	17¼	16⅛	17	+ ⅝
5¼	2¾	Bache .10e		161	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	3½	Bakerln .20	7	95	6¾	6	6½	+ ⅜
42⅛	22⅝	BakerOil .37	18	280	35⅝	35	35⅜	+ ⅝
14⅝	5	BaldDH .40a	4	32	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
14¾	8¼	Ball Cp .68	6	9	12½	12⅜	12½	
25⅞	12⅝	BalGE 1.96	6	96	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
24¾	10⅞	BanCal 1.34	10	77	16⅛	14¾	16⅛	
37⅝	21⅝	Bandag Inc	21	106	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
5¼	2	Bangr Punt		18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅞	BangP pf 2		10	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
36½	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	29	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	6⅝	Bk of Va .88	6	65	13⅝	11⅞	13⅛	+ 1⅝
57¾	25½	BankTr 3	6	72	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
54	16	BarbOil .80e		19	22⅝	22	22	— ⅝
24¼	9⅝	BardCR .20	14	2	14⅝	14	14	
26¾	1⅛	Barnett Mtg		20	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
10¼	6	BasicInc .40	3	12	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
33	24	Basic pf2.50		z210	27	26½	27	
16¾	10¼	BatesMf .20	3	51	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
29⅝	14⅝	Bate Mf pf 1		3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
22¼	3⅝	BathInd .40	5	247	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
45	17¾	BauschL .60	12	375	27	25½	26½	+ ½
43⅝	24⅝	BaxtLab .19	33	486	38⅛	37	38⅛	+ ⅝
16½	13	BaySlG 1.80	5	7	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
4	3⅝	BaykCla .32		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28⅞	10	Bearing .32	8	8	17⅛	17	17	
23⅞	12⅝	BeatFds .72	11	187	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
43	16	Beckmn .50	10	224	23⅞	22	23⅜	+ ⅞
40	20⅝	BectDick .40	19	47	32¾	32¼	32¾	
10⅜	6⅝	BeechA .60b	5	52	10⅛	9⅞	10	
24¾	16	Beker .28	6	189	17⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ½
18⅛	9½	BelcoP .50e	4	63	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅝
19⅛	12	Belden 1.20	5	5	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅝
8½	4⅞	BeldHe .20b	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	8½	Bell How .84	5	173	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
16	7½	BemisCo 1	4	40	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
30⅛	20	Bendix 1.60	6	39	27¾	27⅛	27¾	
49½	31	Bendix pf 3		3	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	11¾	BenflCp 1.25	6	181	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ½
67	37	Benef pf4.30		8	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞	+ 1⅛
31⅛	20¾	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z110	25	24¾	24¾	— 1¼
20⅛	3½	BenSM 2.30e	3	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅝	BengtB .07e	3	52	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	1⅞	Berkey Pho		55	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Best Prod	7	98	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅞	BethStl 2a	4	691	30⅝	31⅛	30¾	+ ½
57⅞	34¼	BgThre .60b	16	127	53	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅝
45⅝	20	BlackDr .40	23	287	25⅝	24⅜	25	
7⅛	3⅛	BlairJhn .48	11	4	5	5	5	
15⅜	9⅝	BlisLau 1.10	4	16	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	7	BlockHR .48	11	559	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
21⅛	12	BlueBell .80	5	23	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1	Bobbie Brks		27	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	11⅞	Boeing .60a	5	166	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ¾
19	9⅞	BoiseCas .50	4	531	16	14¾	15	+ ⅝
6⅝	3	Bond Ind		6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
22	10¾	BkMont 1.50	6	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
25¼	15¼	Borden 1.30	9	x141	23½	22¾	23⅛	— ⅛
22¾	12½	BorWar 1.35	5	322	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
3⅛	1⅛	Bormans	7	18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
29¼	14	BosEd 2.44	8	140	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
107½	65¾	BosE pf8.88		z180	85	84¾	85	+ 1
10⅛	4½	Braniff .20e	5	980	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
47¼	29⅝	BriggS 1.60a	13	30	41⅞	40½	41⅛	+ 1⅛
55⅛	30⅛	BristM 1.52	15	218	57⅝	56	57⅝	+ 1⅝
33	25	BristM pf 2		x2	37½	37½	37½	
14⅛	4½	BritPet .40e	2	321	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	10	Brkwy Gls 1	6	24	16⅞	15⅝	16⅞	+ ⅝
23⅛	11½	BklyUG 1.72	7	78	15⅝	15	15⅝	
10⅞	9⅝	Brown Co	3	6	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
26¼	13⅛	BwnGp 1.60	7	32	17¾	16¾	17½	+ ¾
13⅝	4¼	BrwnFer .20	6	182	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Brunswk .40	6	950	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
28	8	BrushW .40	4	20	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
20½	3	BT Mt 1.45e		14	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
45½	19	BucyErle 1	16	359	38⅜	37⅛	38	+ ¾
12½	7	BuddCo .80	6	35	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+
69	48	BuddCo pf 5		240	52	52	52	+ 1
6⅛	4⅛	BudCa pf.60		3	5	5	5	
7½	2⅛	Budlnd .22t	5	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	11	BuffFor 1.20	14	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
13	6⅜	BulovaW .70	6	45	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
21⅞	19½	BunkHill 1.92		6	21	20¾	21	+ ⅝
6⅛	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	11	129	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
26½	13⅝	BurlInd 1.20	5	82	17¼	16½	16¾	— ¾
49⅞	27	BurlNor 1.70	6	169	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	
7⅝	6¼	BurlNo pf.55		12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26¼	10¼	Burndy .78	7	x14	18	17⅛	18	
113	61½	Burrghs .60	21	337	76⅝	74⅛	75⅝	+ 1
		C						
26⅞	2⅝	CabCab For	3	45	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	14	Cabot Cp .92	4	12	19¼	18⅞	19¼	
4¼	2⅛	Caesers Wrl	4	14	3⅛	3	3	
4½	1⅝	Cal Finanl	9	190	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
27	15⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	6	5	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	6¼	Callahn .15r	8	13	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Camm Brn		76	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
47½	19⅛	CamRL .60a	17	61	29⅝	28⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
37⅝	22¼	CamSp 1.24	13	72	33⅞	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
35	31⅛	CanSouRy 3	6	z10	34	34	34	+ ½
18⅞	10⅝	CdnPlesaaaaac .56e		7	46	16½	15⅞	16
13¼	6⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	16⅝	CapCit Com	11	10	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ½
31	13⅝	Cap Hold .34	15	139	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	+ 1
21	1⅛	CapIt Mtg		14	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
43½	24¼	Carbor 1.70	5	14	33½	33	33½	
4¼	1⅝	Carling OKe		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	9½	Carlisle .88	4	10	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
67	52	CaroC&Oh 5		z10	63	63	63	— 1
23¼	10½	CaroPw 1.60	7	725	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅞
31¼	15¼	CarTec 1.60	4	74	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+ ¾
17	6	CarrCp .52	27	1161	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	8½	CarrGn .60e		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
31	12	Cart Hwl .60	9	13	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ¾
52	22	CartHw pf 2		3	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ 1
9⅛	4⅞	CartWall .40	8	66	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
11	6	CascNGs .92	8	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	10	CastlCk .80b	5	27	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
69¾	39⅝	CaterTr 1.80	14	180	58	55⅝	57⅝	+ 1⅝
2¾	⅛	Cavngh Cm		33	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
40⅝	25	CBS 1.46	10	638	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	— ¼
2⅛	⅝	CCI Corp		60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17	11⅜	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
35	24½	Celanse 2.80	4	196	28	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅞
55¼	40	Celn pfA4.50		2	46½	46	46	
15⅝	12	Cencoinc .28		173	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
19	4	Centex .12	8	233	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
21½	11	CenHud 1.72	8	31	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	10	CenIllLt 1.60	8	37	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z590	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
15⅞	8½	CenIPS 1.20	9	67	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	11½	CenLaE 1.28	8	15	16¾	16½	16⅞	
17¼	10⅛	CeMPw 1.34	8	25	12¼	12	12	— ¼
17¾	10⅛	ConSoW 1.16	9	43	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23¾	9⅝	CenSoya .60	7	34	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
23½	13	CenTel 1.12	9	102	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
12½	6½	Contrn Data	7	235	11	10¼	11	+ ⅝
19½	11⅛	Cerro 1.20	3	21	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
19½	6½	Cert-teed .60	13	128	10⅛	10	10	
23⅞	9⅝	Champint 1	4	497	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
68	46	Chml pf5.50		z20	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ½
22	11⅛	Chml pf1.20		67	15½	15¼	15½	
17⅝	7⅛	ChamSp .60	8	285	10⅞	10	10⅞	+ ⅛
17	7	Chance .60	10	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
35½	12⅛	Chartr 1.35a	2	124	24½	22½	24⅝	+ 2⅛
30½	18	Chartr NY 2	5	42	23⅛	23	23½	— ⅛
10⅛	7	ChaseFd .72		132	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
[illegible]	[illegible]	ChaseM 2.20	7	275	37¾	35¾	37½	+ 1
42½	3⅞	ChaseMn Tr		224	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Chelsea .40a	3	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
26½	13½	Chemin 1.10	5	110	24⅜	23⅝	24	+ ¼
47½	27¾	ChmNY 2.88	6	107	38¼	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅜
38⅛	25½	CheVa 1.80a	4	2	30½	30½	30½	
67⅛	26⅜	Chesbg 1.24	18	59	49	48⅛	48⅝	— ¼
32½	25¾	Chessie 2.16	6	882	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
11⅝	5	ChiMilw Cp	2	41	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
18⅛	9	Chi Milw pf		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
30½	19¾	ChiPneuT 2	7	36	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
13¼	7	ChiRkl Pac		14	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
6	1⅞	ChkFull .12r		17	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
4⅛	1⅜	Chris Craft		37	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13¼	7⅜	Chromal .70	5	35	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
64⅛	45¼	Chroma pf 5		2	53¾	52½	53¾	+ 1⅛
20⅛	7	Chryslr 1.40	6	682	11½	11¼	11⅜	—
6⅛	1	Chrysler wt		37	2⅛	2	2	
14¾	¾	Cl Mtg Gp		26	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
11½	2	Cl Rlf Inv		18	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	15¼	CinBell 1.60	7	5	21	20¾	20⅞	—
23¼	13⅛	CinnGE 16.4	9	21	17⅝	16⅞	17	—
36⅛	13½	CinMila 140.	5	20	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
43½	23¼	CIT Fin 2.20	8	26	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	—
107⅛	61	CIT pfC5.50		1	87½	87½	87½	+ 5½
46⅛	20⅝	Citicorp .80	13	1198	34½	33½	34½	+ ⅛
62⅛	32¾	CitiesSv 2.40	5	153	43½	42	42	— 1¼
37¾	2	CitzSo 1.69e	6	112	5⅛	5	5	
14	1	Citizns Mtg	4	6	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
14	4¼	Citylnvst 6.6	6	355	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	11½	Cityln pf B2		23	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	City Strs		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
46½	17½	ClarkE 1.60	6	36	27½	26¾	27½	+ ¾
21½	6½	ClarkOil .50	2	51	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
5	2⅝	CLC Am 2.0	3	14	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
82½	50¼	ClvClif 2.60a	11	3	76¾	76½	76½	— ⅛
33¼	20¼	ClvElIll 248.	8	48	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅜
11	7½	viClevPlt Sp		z50	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
14¾	5⅜	CloroxCo 5.2	10	997	8½	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	CluetPea 3.0	7	112	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	CluetP pf 1		15	10	10	10	+ ½
27¼	5⅝	CMIInv Cp	5	398	11⅝	10⅜	11⅜	+ 1⅛
11⅛	2¼	CNA Finl		153	4½	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅜	CNA pfA1.10		66	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8¼	CNA I 108.e		32	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
8⅛	13-32	CNA Larw		8	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
20	4½	CNAL pf2.10		32	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
12⅝	3⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	551	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	10¾	CstSG pf1.19		8	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
127⅛	44⅛	CocaCol 2.13	18	445	69⅝	66⅞	69¼	+ 2⅝
11⅛	3½	CocaBtlg .40	12	362	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	5	ColdwBk 3.6	5	19	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
7¼	1⅛	Coleco Ind		346	3¾	2¾	3⅜	+ ⅞
30⅛	15⅛	ColgPal .68	17	319	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
51	40¼	ColgP pf3.50		z10	46	46	46	+ 1½
9¼	3½	CollinAik .40	5	46	5⅛	5	5	
10¼	1	Collins Fd	7	26	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
57⅞	12⅝	ColPenn .40	15	257	33⅞	32⅛	32¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	14	ColonlSt 1.25	7	x6	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
29¼	15⅛	Coltlnd 2	3	220	28¾	27¾	28¾	+ ⅛
50½	40	Colt pf4.25		1	48	48	48	—
23⅝	15½	ColGas 2.06	8	48	24⅜	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
53½	45	ColuGas pf		27	55¼	53¾	54⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Colum Pict		50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	12	ColSOh 1.96	8	90	16¾	16¼	16½	
25	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13	4⅜	Combd Com	6	10	9⅝	9	5⅝	+ ⅝
106¼	21⅝	CombE 1.80	8	295	35	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
93	23½	CmE pf1.70		5	34	33	34	+ 1
27¼	14⅞	ComlSol 1.40	6	18	30⅞	30⅛	30¾	— ⅛
30⅞	19¼	ComwE 2.30	9	64	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
28	25½	ComE pf2.87		35	29	23	29	+ 1
25¼	17	ComE pf 2		9	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
24	16	ComE pf1.90		3	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅝
20½	14⅛	ComE pf1.42		6	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
15½	5¼	ComwO 2.2t	3	53	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
27¼	12⅝	ComO pf1.72		22	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	Comput Sci	15	71	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
40⅝	22¼	Comsat 1	8	x55	33⅝	33⅛	34	
10½	3	ConAgra		119	5⅛	4	5⅛	+ 1⅛
19⅞	14⅛	ConeM 12.0a	4	7	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
20¼	8½	ConrM 16.0	9	14	14½	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	9⅞	Conrac 6.0	7	12	16½	16	16	— ½
21½	6	ConEd 7.0e	4	478	11¾	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
71	34⅞	ConEd pf 6		13	53¼	52	52	— ⅝
58	28½	ConEd pf 5		1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
54½	23½	CnE pfC4.65		z330	39⅞	38½	39⅛	
25⅞	10½	ConFds 1.35	8	421	16¼	15¼	16¼	+ 1
70⅝	49½	ConF pf4.50		1	51	51	51	+ ½
20⅛	8⅜	ConFrgt .70	6	x12	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
26⅝	16⅝	ConNGs 2.18	9	56	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	9	ConsuPow 2	10	249	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
95½	50	CnPw pf7.72		z500	63	63	63	+ 1
93	55	CnPw pf7.68		z20	62	62	62	+ 2
94½	47½	CnPw pf7.45		z670	62	61	61	
59⅞	46½	ConPow pf 6		15	56	56	56	+ 1
58	29½	CnPw pf4.50		z40	38	37	38	
52½	30	CnPw pf4.16		z50	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ½
6¼	3⅜	Cont Air Lin	9	401	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
23⅛	20	ContCan 1.80	7	196	27½	26⅝	26⅞	+ ½
11	6¼	ConlCop 8.0	2	92	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	23⅛	ContCp 2.60	10	182	35⅞	35⅛	35½	—
45	25¼	CllC pfA2.50		2	39	38¾	38¾	—
57⅛	23¼	ContlCp 2.20	7	28	36½	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
14¾	6⅝	ContlP 1.45e		702	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
15¾	7¼	Contl Rlty		41	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
7¾	⅝	ConMtg .38e		245	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
58½	29	ContOil 2	7	x475	46½	43¾	46⅛	+ ⅞
77⅜	41	ContOil pf 2		x3	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— 1
19	9⅝	ContTele 1	8	109	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
39½	9½	Control Dat	7	694	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
52	35	CnDt pf45.0		z10	43	43	43	
28	19⅜	Conwood 2	7	6	24	23⅞	24	
8¾	1⅛	CookUn .39r	6	64	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	20½	CopInd 1.04	6	3	30¾	30	30¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Cooper Lab		63	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	5	CopTR 6.0	5	4	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
15	9⅝	CopT pf1.25		1	12¼	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	CopeInd .60	9	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	15⅛	CoppRg .50a	3	15	21⅞	21¼	21¾	
27⅞	18	CopwCp 1.80	4	38	26⅛	25⅝	26	
3¾	1	Cordura Cp		30	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
90¼	25	CornG 1.12a	14	165	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
14½	2¼	CornwlE .40	12	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	1⅜	Cousins Mtg		35	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
7¼	3¾	Cowles .20	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	9	CoxBdct .40	7	13	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
37⅞	23⅝	CPC Intl 2	10	169	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	15⅝	Crane 1.40b	3	248	36	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	CreditF 4.2	8	27	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
25¾	13½	CrockN 1.66	9	43	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
12½	6⅛	CrompK .80	5	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	11¼	CrouHin .70	8	25	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
23	13⅝	Crown Cork	10	211	21	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅝
33⅞	19¾	CrwZll 1.80a	6	67	29⅞	29	29	— ½
13⅛	6½	CTS Cp .50	5	324	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13	5	Culligan 4.0	6	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	11⅛	CumEng 1a	5	47	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
97	73	Cum pf7.50		z20	83	83	83	+ ¼
7½	2¾	CunnDrg .20	12	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	CurInc 1.02e		36	11¾	11½	11½	
14⅝	5	CurtisW .40e	8	77	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
27	15¼	CurtWr A 2e		5	21	20¾	21	+ 1
31	16⅝	CutelrH 16.0	5	29	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
24½	15⅞	Cyclop 1.40s	3	112	24⅝	23	24⅝	+ 1⅝
45⅝	20⅝	Cyprus 1.40	5	32	25¼	24¾	25	+ ⅛
		D						
41½	4	Damon .28	12	122	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
9⅝	4	DanRiv .40	5	56	5¾	5½	5¼	+ ⅛
25½	14	DanaCp 1.36	4	57	19½	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
23½	10¾	DartInd .40b	6	x62	20¾	19½	20¾	+ 1
29	18¾	DartInd pf 2		17	25½	25	25½	+ ½
39	9⅝	Data Genl	11	253	16	13⅞	15⅝	+ 1¼
5½	1	Daylin Inc		100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
12	6½	DaytHud .40	5	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅝	DaylPL 1.66	8	x131	15⅝	14½	14⅝	—
110¼	100	DPL pf 12.50		y20	103½	103½	103½	+ 1½
8½	4¼	DeanWit .40	18	101	9	8½	9	+ 1
53⅞	27¾	Deere 1.80	7	198	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	7¾	DelmaP 1.20	6	124	11⅝	11	11⅝	
25¼	16	DelMon 1.30	6	46	25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅝
56⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	7	x1107	32⅞	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
8	1⅝	Deltec Intl		10	3½	3½	3½	
9⅝	3⅝	Deltona Crp	14	51	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
22½	10¼	DennMfg .90	4	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
13⅞	5⅞	Dennys .12a	8	194	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+ ½
29½	20¼	Dentsply .80	14	14	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
25	4½	Deseret Ph	17	17	8⅝	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	4	DeSoto ln .60	6	32	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
18	7½	DetEdls 1.45	9	204	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ 1
113	61½	Det E pf9.32		z90	83	83	83	
92	43½	Det E pf7.45		z40	63½	62¼	63½	+ 2½
90	49	Det E pf7.36		z710	62	61	61	
70	41¼	Det E pf5.50		3	50½	49⅞	50½	+ 1½
17⅝	7⅛	Dexter .36	7	3	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
23⅞	6¼	Dial Finl .54	7	36	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
31¼	20½	Diamint 2	6	137	28⅝	27½	27⅞	— ⅜
29⅝	20½	DiamSh 1.40	4	166	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	25¾	Dia Sh pfC 2		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	12	Dia pf D1.20		29	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅛	DickAB .52	4	30	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
12½	6	Dictaphn .60	7	66	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
39⅝	11	Diebold .40b	10	7	19½	15⅞	19½	
9⅛	3	DiGiorgo .33	11	38	4⅝	4¼	4½	
122⅝	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	19	540	71½	68⅝	70⅝	+ 1½
8	4½	Dillingm .40	5	93	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34	23	Dillon 1.20b	11	6	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
54½	16⅝	Disney .12b	18	1171	31¼	30½	30⅞	+ ⅝
18¾	4½	Disston .12	4	18	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Diversfd In	10	142	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
17½	13-16	DivMt 1.56e		82	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	6½	DrPepper .30	20	669	10⅞	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
64⅛	31⅝	DomeM .60a	12	51	46¼	45⅝	46	
5⅝	2	DonLufJ .10		6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Donnelly .56	15	43	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
11	7⅛	DoricCp .20	4	87	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
8⅛	4¼	DorOliv .1e0	5	9	7⅜	7¼	7½	
6⅝	3	Dorsey .10	5	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
41¼	24¾	Dover 1.20	7	6	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
70	49⅝	DowCh 1.40	11	290	62⅛	61	62⅛	+ 1⅛
4⅝	2⅝	DPF Inc		48	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
48	26¾	Dravo 1.60	7	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
70¼	33	Dresser 1.40	10	124	44⅞	42⅞	44⅞	+ 1½
70½	35½	Dres pf 2.20		13	45⅝	44½	45⅛	+ ⅝
63⅛	32	Drssr pfB 2		1	40	40	40	+ ⅝
19⅛	12½	DrexBd 1.44		24	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
9¾	3½	Dreyfus .55e	10	85	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	10	Duk Pw 1.40	7	877	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	— 1
106¼	70¼	Duke pf8.70		z460	85	84	85	+ 1
101½	65	Duke pf8.20		z270	78½	78½	78½	
94	62	Duke pf7.80		z70	77	76¾	77	+ 2
84½	54	Duke pf6.75		2	67½	67½	67½	— 2
36	13½	DunBrad .96	16	55	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ½
4⅝	1	Duplan Cp		109	2	1⅝	1⅝	
179	84½	duPont 5.50e	12	583	101¾	95¾	99¼	+ ⅞
66⅞	53	duPnt pf4.50		4	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	42	duPnt pf3.50		2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	11	DuqLt 1.72	7	175	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
90½	68	Duqn pf7.20		z10	73	78	73	+ 1
27	19¾	Dq 4.2pf2.10		z150	23	23	23	
27	19	DuqLt 4pf 2		z260	23	22¾	23	
27	24	DuqL pf2.75		z400	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	5½	Dymoln .40	4	21	8¼	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
		E						
22½	13	EastPlc 1.04	5	22	19	19	19	+ ⅝
11⅝	7	EascoCp .50	4	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅜	EastAir Lin	16	374	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	
30⅝	12½	EastGs .45e	6	443	30⅛	28⅛	30⅛	+ 2⅜
17	8	EastUtl 1.50	10	17	12½	12	12	+ ⅛
117½	57⅝	EasKd 1.56a	10	913	74½	72	73⅝	+ 1⅛
31	18	Eaton 1.80	5	46	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
34	15	Echlin .28	14	28	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	10	EckrdJk .30	15	340	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
16⅛	5	Eckd NC .28	7	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
25	16⅝	EdisBro 1.32	6	4	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	7	EG&G .12	13	143	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	¾	Elect Assoc		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅝	10½	EDS .55e	12	84	14⅛	13	14⅛	+ 1⅜
4⅝	1	El Mem Mg	3	36	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
12	6	Elgin Natl		5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	Elixir Ind	10	215	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9½	ElPasoCo 1	4	90	12½	12¼	12⅜	
28	17	EltraCp 1.60	5	57	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ 1¼
45⅝	20⅞	EmerEl .70	18	276	30⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
59½	24	EmeryA .96	22	169	34	33	34	+ ½
10½	6⅝	Emeryln .24	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22	14¼	Embrt 1.30b	5	77	17⅛	16½	17¼	
3	1⅜	EMI Lt .13e	6	42	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	9⅝	EmpDE 1.28	9	14	13	12¾	13	
14⅝	5⅝	EmpFin .57t	12	151	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
13	4⅞	Empire Gas	5	96	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅝	12⅝	EnglhM .40a	5	42	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	
122	84	EngM pf4.25		1	96	96	95	— 1
7	4¼	EnnisBu .32	4	15	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
20	12½	Entex 1.20	6	65	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
35	7⅞	Envirotech	9	70	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
16	7	Equimrk .68	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	20⅞	EquitGs 2.40	6	19	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
22⅞	10	EqutLf 1.89e	8	65	15⅝	14⅜	15	— ⅛
34	21¾	Esmark 1.40	5	162	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
7	3¼	Esquire .32	3	14	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	2¾	Esterline .30	8	22	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
30½	19	Ethyl 1.20a	4	56	30	29⅛	29⅞	+ ½
43	26	Ethyl pf2.40		4	42¾	42¼	42½	— ⅛
13¼	2	Evans Prod		873	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	9½	ExCellO 1	5	39	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅛
24½	16½	Exclsr 1.68a		2	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
99¾	54⅞	Exxon 5.15e	5	526	74⅜	73⅛	74⅛	+ 1⅛
		F						
10⅜	4⅛	Fabrge .40	4	320	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅝
64	16⅝	FairCam .60	5	823	27⅝	25⅛	27⅝	+ 2⅝
7⅜	3⅝	FairInd .30	7	22	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
10⅞	6	FairmtF .60	6	1	9	9	9	
3⅛	1⅛	Falstaf Brw		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13¾	6½	Fansteel .40	4	17	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	3¼	FarWIF .44t		8	4	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12	3½	Farah Mfg		42	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	2½	Feddors Cp		116	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
18	9	FederalCo 1	4	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22½	13¼	FedMog 1.80	7	17	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	11⅛	FedNMt .68	8	258	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	FedPap 1.50	3	6	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
24⅝	24⅛	FPap pf1.15		z100	24¼	24¼	24¼	
8	3⅝	FedSign .30	4	x11	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
37½	20½	FedDSt 1.16	13	493	34¾	34	34¼	+ ¾
25	13¾	FerroCp 1	6	67	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
19	9¼	Fiberbrd .90	39	46	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Fidelity Fin		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—
36½	22¼	FidelUn 2.40	6	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
18½	6½	FieldcrMil 1	4	37	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	FiltrolCp .60	4	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
15⅝	5	FinlFed .60t	5	136	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
20	12¾	Firestn 1.10	6	41	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
14¾	5	FstChar .37t	9	216	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
39	15	FstCntc .90	8	401	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
60	26½	FstIntBnc 1	13	65	41⅜	41½	41½	— ⅝
19¼	12¾	FstMiss .24	3	413	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅝
10¾	½	FstMtg Inv		218	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	
48½	21⅝	FstNBo 1.88	6	69	28	27½	28	+ ½
23	16½	FstNStBn 2	7	4	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
45	12	FstPa 1.32	7	74	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
15	2⅝	FPaMt 1.95e	4	45	4⅝	4	4	— ⅝
11⅞	5⅝	FstUnR .96b	11	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
10½	4	FstVaS .45e	9	2	6	6	6	
34¼	10	FWisCp 1.76	14	11	14⅛	14	14⅛	
58	14	FischM 1.10	9	3	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅝
15⅞	8½	FishFds .40	7	75	12½	11¾	12⅛	+ ½
7⅛	4½	FishrScl .20	10	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
11	3⅞	FleetEnt .24	31	927	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅞
13¼	8½	Fleming .70	7	7	13½	13	13	— ⅛
14⅞	6½	Flexvan .62t	4	38	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Flintkot 1.16	6	20	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
16	7¼	FlaGas .80	4	68	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ¼
30½	10⅞	FlaPow 1.95	7	153	15	17¼	18	+ ⅛
29¼	13½	FlaPwL 1.36	7	389	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
34¾	17½	FlaStl 1.50	3	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
37½	15	FluorCp .20	10	209	18¾	18½	18⅝	
91¼	54	Fluor pfB 3		1	53	53	53	
21¼	9	FMC .92	4	138	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
35	21½	FMC pf2.25		2	28	28	28	+ ⅝
9	3⅞	Fd Falr .20	5	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11¼	5¼	FooteCB .80	10	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
54⅝	28¾	FordM 3.20	9	291	37	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	ForMcK .88	4	81	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
17	10¼	FtDea 1.24a		12	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
21¼	12	FtHowP .40	13	11	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
64½	13	FosterWhl 1	6	33	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	18½	Foxboro .60	12	15	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅝
20	10	FrnklnM .40	10	190	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
29¼	17⅛	FreepM 1.60	5	85	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
25⅞	13	Fruehf 1.89	5	108	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	2⅝	Fuqua Ind	3	60	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅝
		G						
9	2	Gobloind 1t	4	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3½	⅞	GAC Corp	2	93	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	GAF Cp .52	5	236	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅝
17⅞	11⅝	GAFpf 1.20		2	16	16	16	
33¾	17	GamSk 1.40	4	43	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅝
30	18	GamS pf1.75		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
38¼	19½	Gannett .44	18	78	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	16⅝	GardDen .76	5	73	22½	21⅝	22⅛	—
11⅞	6⅝	GarfinkI .96	6	29	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
17⅝	11½	Garlock .69	5	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
14	8	Gas Svc 1.12	7	4	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	Gateway In	2	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅛	GCA Corp	4	19	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	—
10⅝	4⅝	Gemini Cap		19	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
15½	10	Geminiln 1a		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15	6⅞	GnAInv .24e		65	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	27⅞	GnAOil .80b	9	38	39½	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
45	22¾	GATran 1.80	7	102	31	30⅛	31	+ 1
80	33	GATn pf2.50		1	40	40	40	— ⅛
14	7⅜	GenBanc .80	5	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—
10⅛	6⅝	GnCable .64	5	212	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
15½	9⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	4	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
15½	5⅝	G Cinma .44	7	30	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	Gen Develpt	4	21	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	13⅛	Gen Dynam	6	37	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
65	30	GenEl 1.60	12	903	39⅞	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	16	GnFood 1.40	9	374	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11	GnGth 1.10e	16	39	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	GenHost .40c	4	18	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	4⅝	GenInst .37	4	646	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	23½	GnInstr pf 3		2	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
16¼	4⅝	GnMed .14a	5	202	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	29⅛	GenMill .80	13	183	46⅛	44⅛	46⅛	+ ⅞
55½	28⅛	GnMot 3.40e	2	877	39¾	36⅛	38¾	+ ⅛
71	35½	GnMot 5pf 5		4	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
52½	43½	GMot pf3.75		2	49¼	48⅞	49⅛	+ 1
13⅝	4⅛	GenPort .80	24	164	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	9½	GFubUt 1.60	6	455	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
9½	3⅝	G Refra .10e	8	50	9⅜	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
53	17¼	GnSignal .76	11	25	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Gen Steel	4	83	4	3⅞	3⅞	—
26⅝	16⅛	G TelEl 1.80	10	475	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
33	25¼	GTIEl pf2.50		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
17	12½	GTFl pf1.30		z230	14½	14⅛	14½	
19⅛	9⅜	G Tire 1.10b	4	114	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	2	Genesco Inc	6	35	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	13	Genstar 1.20	6	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	17	GenuPts .56	21	112	30	29	30	+ ⅝
45⅛	22⅛	GaPac .80b	13	x311	33⅞	36⅞	37¼	+ 1⅛
96½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z60	66	65	66	+ 1

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
96	52	GaPw pf7.72		z40	64⅝	63½	64⅝	+ ⅝
16¾	8½	GerberPd 1		961	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
175	96	GettyO .30e	10	61	146½	144¼	144½	— 1
7½	4	GF bus .32a	4	27	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
14½	8¼	GianPCem 1	6	7	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
17½	5⅞	GibFinl .73t	5	49	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	GiddLw .10e	4	46	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	7½	GlfdHill .52	3	4	10	10	10	
40½	20¼	Gillette 1.50	8	209	25¼	25⅛	26	+ ⅝
17⅝	4⅝	Ginos Inc	4	237	6½	6	6⅛	—
16⅛	4⅝	Gleason Wk		56	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ 1
17⅞	6⅛	Global Mar	10	82	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
18	11¾	GlobeUn 1	4	78	15	14⅛	14¾	+ ⅛
16	5	GoldWt Fin	7	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅝	12½	Goodrh 1.12	4	299	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
98	66½	Gdrch pf7.85		z10	80	80	80	+ 1½
13⅝	11¾	Goodyr 1.10	5	128	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	5½	GorJwlA .32	4	41	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	13⅛	Gouldin 1.10	5	60	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	—
15⅝	12¼	Gould pf1.35		22	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅝
28⅝	18	Grace 1.60	5	139	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
14	7⅝	GrandUn .80	24	254	12½	11	12	+ 1⅛
18¾	12¼	Granltv 1.50	3	x27	17½	17	17⅛	
12	1⅜	Grant WT		276	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	GrayDrg .40	4	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
32	1	GtAMt 2.57e		75	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	6½	GtAtlPac	7	28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
19⅝	10¼	GtLkDr 1.20	3	17	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	GtNoir 1.10e	12	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	28⅛	GtNorN 1.80	4	10	33¾	33	33	
23	6⅝	GtWnFin .44	7	200	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	3⅝	GrtWU 2.92e		36	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	—
19½	11¼	GtWn pf1.88		8	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	12½	GrGiant 1.08	6	18	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	
19⅛	9⅝	Greyh 1.04a	7	119	12½	12	12⅛	
4⅝	1⅞	Greyhnd wt		34	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	15-16	Grolier Inc		59	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¾	Grumm .60	4	57	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	6	Guarin .10e	8	14	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	1⅜	GoaMt 2.57e		79	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
12	5⅞	GifLfHld .50	6	302	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlf		35	3	2⅞	2⅞	—
25¼	16	GulfOil 1.70	4	x856	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅝
15⅝	6¼	GfRes .25e	3	253	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
21½	9½	GifR pfA.20		3	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
22⅞	12	GfR pfB1.30		3	18⅞	18¼	18¼	
16	8¾	GifStUt 1.12	8	88	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
29⅛	18	GlfWnInd 1	4	151	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	—
7⅝	3	GlfWind wt		145	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
56⅞	38	GlfW pf 3.87		8	51¼	49⅞	51¼	+ 1⅛
71¾	56¼	GlfW pf5.75		3	61½	60½	61½	+ 1½
4⅞	1⅝	Gulton Ind	1	36	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
		H						
14⅝	8	HallFB .44	1	28	13	12⅞	13	
154	104	Hallibtn 1.20	19	401	132	125	131	+ 4⅛
22	10⅞	HamlP 1.20	3	113	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	3¼	Hammond	7	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
8⅛	2⅞	Handlmn .40	12	95	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
23	18	HandyH .80	7	14	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	4	HanesCp .68	4	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
54¾	19	Hanna 1.35	9	73	32	31	31¾	+ ⅝
21	12¼	HarcBr 1.20	7	41	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	2½	Hardees	43	44	4⅛		4⅛	
37⅝	17¾	Harnisf 1.80	5	23	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Harrahs .22	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
35⅛	13	Harris 1.20		40	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Harsco 1b	4	21	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ¼
14¼	4⅝	HartSMx .60	5	87	6⅞	6⅝	6½	
10⅛	5⅝	HarteHk .20	6	39	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	12½	HatlSe 1.44a		10	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	HawlEl 1.68	8	x17	19½	19½	19½	
13⅝	7	HayesAlb 1	5	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2	Hazeltine	10	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19	5½	HCA M .50e	3	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13	4⅝	Hecks .12	6	43	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .50t	1	48	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅝
10⅞	5⅛	Heilem .48e	5	2	7½	7½	7½	
50	27	HeinzH 1.12	12	108	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝	+ ⅝
4½	2	Helene Curt	5	23	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	17	Hellerint .84	12	21	29	28⅛	29	
19¼	4⅞	HelmeP .60		156	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
47	19¼	HelmrhP .30	9	8	31⅛	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅛	Heminc .88e		13	7⅛	7	7	
44	21	Hercules .80	1	416	23⅝	22⅞	23⅞	+ ⅝
15	8½	HershFd .80	8	25	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
36⅛	14¼	Hesston .40	5	12	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅛
52¼	17¾	Heubln 1.10	11	338	31¼	29⅞	30⅞	+ 1⅝
92¼	52	HewltPk .20	22	198	66½	66¼	68	+ 1
8⅞	2⅞	High Volt	9	18	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
24	14⅛	Hillenbd .68	8	16	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	8⅞	Hilton Ht 1	7	32	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	HMW Ind	4	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	10	Hobart .80	9	x11	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	6⅝	HoernW .72	5	17	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	Hoff Elctrn		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	4⅛	Holiday .32	7	317	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
39	12⅝	HollySug 2	2	43	25⅝	26	26	+ ⅝
65⅝	27¾	Homestk 1a	13	190	33¼	36⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	17½	Honywll 1.40	8	668	29¾	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
21	11	HoovBR 1.28	5	32	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
7	1½	Horizon Cp	5	84	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅛	HospAff .37t	7	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19	5⅝	HospCpA .28	8	48	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
12⅛	4⅝	HostIntl .36	5	35	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	Houdail .80a	4	30	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
27⅛	20⅛	Houd pf 2.25		3	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
13⅜	6	HougMif .60	5	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HouFab .10e	6	54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22	9¾	HouseFin 1	15	72	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
33⅛	24½	HouF pf2.50		4	31	30½	30½	—
49⅝	23	HouF pf2.37		6	36⅛	37	38⅛	+ 1⅛
29⅝	16⅛	HousLP 1.56	8	49	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
37	15¾	HouNGa .20	12	310	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅝
73¾	33⅝	HouG pf2.50		26	75	73	75	+ 1½
13⅛	4	HowJohn .20	9	1109	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Howmet 1	5	33	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.68	8	18	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	12⅛	HudsA 1.60	3	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
65½	34⅛	Hughs Tl .50	17	211	69	68⅛	68⅞	+ 2⅛
8	3¾	Humana	5	38	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
22½	11¼	HuntCh .34	11	9	13⅝	13	13	+ ⅛
19	4⅞	HuttnEF .44	8	78	10⅛	9⅝	10	
28⅞	12⅝	Huyck .40	13	11	17½	15⅞	17⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Hydroml .24	4	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		I						
8¾	1⅛	ICN Pharm		138	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
30½	21	IdahoP 1.96	8	20	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
22	10½	IdealBasic 1	7	38	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
93	56	Ideal pf4.75		2	69⅛	68⅞	69⅛	+ 4⅛
5	2½	IdeaToy .1 10	4	47	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	9½	IDS Rl 3.32e	5	45	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
23½	10⅝	IllCent 1.30	4	86	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
45⅛	27	IllCen pf3.50		39	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅝
27½	14	IllPowr 2.20	10	112	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	
30	15¼	IllToolW .50	12	18	23⅝	23¾	23½	+ ¼
12½	4½	ImpCpAm	5	80	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	19¼	INA Cp 2.10	7	417	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅝
20⅝	16	INA Inv 1.56		x3	17½	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	Income Cap		14	4⅝	4½	4½	
10⅛	7¼	IncCCu .93e		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅛	14	IndianGas 2	7	23	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅝
99	70	IndlM pf6.68		z20	78	78	78	+ 8
65	61½	IndiM pf7.03		z200	61½	60	61½	
25⅝	12	IndpIPL 1.82	10	14	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
23⅞	9¼	IndlNat 1.20	17	124	13	11⅞	12⅞	+ 1⅛
14¼	4⅝	Inexco Oil	12	146	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
97¼	50½	IngerR 2.32	12	36	68¾	67½	68	+ ½
59⅛	31	IngR pf2.35		107	42¾	42	42	— ⅛
31	21	InlCon 1.40a	4	5	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—
36⅞	26⅝	InldStl 2.40a	5	104	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Inmont .40	4	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
15½	5⅛	Insilco .70	5	103	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
15½	9½	Insil pfA1.25		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
49¼	25¼	InspCop 2.60	5	87	29	28⅞	29	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Integon .28	5	27	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
31¼	17	Interco 1.46	6	210	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
3¼	1⅛	Intrcntl Div	7	2	2	2	2	
31½	21⅛	Interlake 2a	3	43	31⅜	31	31¼	+ ⅝
354	150½	IBM 6	15	757	197⅝	187¼	191⅞	+ 3⅛
43⅛	19⅞	IntFlav .28b	33	217	27¾	27¼	28⅝	+ ⅝
29¼	16⅛	IntHarv 1.70	5	236	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	6⅛	IntHold .46e		x10	6½	8¼	8¼	
40⅝	30⅝	IntMinl 1.28	5	627	33⅞	31⅝	33	+ 1⅝
22⅛	6	IntMng 1t	4	27	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
28	16¾	IntMult 1.36	6	8	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	18⅝	IntNick 1.40a	6	35	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
56	31⅝	IntPaper 2	7	107	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3	IntRect .12e	5	60	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	12	IntTT 1.52	5	937	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅜
85⅛	38	IntTT pfE4		z100	57½	57⅛	57⅝	+ 1⅝
56	29	IntTT pfH4		8	42	42	42	
58⅛	31⅝	ITT pf4.50		4	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
53	28½	IntTT pfJ4		50	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	23⅝	IntTT pfK4		49	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	18	ITT pfN2.25		80	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
61⅛	36	IntTT pfO5		15	49⅛	49	49⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Intrpce 1.10	6	2	15⅝	15¾	15¾	
63⅛	44⅛	Intrpce pf 5		1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ 1⅝
13	7⅛	IntrpubGp 1	4	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	Intrst Brds	8	77	8	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	11	IntrsPw 1.40	9	19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	IntrstUn .24	3	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	IaBeef 2.07t	3	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
16⅝	8	Iowa El 1.30	14	42	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17½	10	IowalG 1.56	8	32	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
23	15	IowaPw 1.84	7	10	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—
19	14½	IowaPS 1.52	8	6	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
5	2	Ipco Hosp	7	52	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10	ITE Imp .64	5	47	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
18⅛	4⅞	Itek Corp		166	8⅛	7⅝	8¼	+ 1⅛
68	30¼	ITTSvc pf 4		1	46	46	46	— ⅛
21⅝	8¼	IU Intl .85	4	124	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
51⅛	21¾	IU Inf A		25	30	29¾	29⅝	— ⅝
33⅛	13⅝	IU Int pf1.25		5	18	18	18	— ⅛
		J - K						
13	6⅝	JamesF .68	9	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	9½	Jantzen .70	4	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
10	4⅛	Japan 1.67e		57	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	20½	JeffPilot .60	13	180	30⅝	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
73	54	JerCe pf8.12		z30	69	69	69	+ ⅛
48	30⅝	JerCen pf 4		z30	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
23¼	16½	JewelC 1.20	9	93	25	23	25	+ 2⅛
10⅛	1⅛	Jewelcor	3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25½	10⅞	JimWalt .80	7	241	29	28½	28½	— ⅝
32⅞	17	JimW pf1.60		7	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
21¼	13¼	JHanS 1.52e		8	17⅛	17	17	
21⅝	14⅛	JHanI 1.86e		16	20⅝	20	20⅝	
22¼	14⅛	JhnMan 1.20	7	885	23⅝	21⅞	23⅛	+ 1⅝
119⅝	72½	JohnJn .60a	26	291	77½	76⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	6⅛	JohnCon .80	9	23	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
18⅛	4½	JonLogn .40	4	32	7¼	7	7¼	
30¼	20¼	Jorgen 1.50a	4	2	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	10¼	Jostens .50	6	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	25	JoyMfg 1.50	12	115	51⅝	50	51⅛	+ 1
24⅛	2⅛	Justice Mtg	13	41	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	12	KaisrAl 1.20	4	86	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅝
9⅛	4	KaisCem .50	7	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	20⅝	KaiCe pf2.50		1	26	26	25	
16⅛	10¼	KaiCe pf1.37		14	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	KaneMill .20	3	47	13⅝	13	13⅛	
28¼	16	KCtyPL 2.20	8	42	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
43	33	KCPL pf3.80		z100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
22	9¼	KC Souin 1r	4	12	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
12½	8	KC Sou pf 1		z80	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	11⅝	KanGEl 1.52	8	22	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	KanNe 1.32b	7	32	16	16	16	
21¼	14½	KenPLt 1.52	9	25	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	2	Katy Ind	4	13	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	9⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		2	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	2⅛	KaufBrd .16		1335	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
31⅝	7¾	Kauf pf1.50		6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
15⅛	7⅛	Kawecki .40	5	6	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
18¾	8½	KayserR .60	7	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
5	2½	KeeneCp .20	5	105	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅛	Keller .58	5	32	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10¼	Kellogg .60	16	97	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	6½	Kellwood .80	4	17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	25⅛	Kennect 2.48	7	725	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅛	KyUtil 1.74	11	28	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
92½	47½	KerrMcGe 1	14	221	64	63	63⅝	— ⅛
22½	12⅛	KeystCon 1a	2	x27	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
18½	8⅛	Kidde .60	4	208	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
45	32	Kiddde pfB 4		2	39⅛	38	39⅛	+ 2⅛
35⅞	18⅛	KimbCl 1.60	6	143	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
67⅛	5	KingDSt .48	6	169	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
19	9⅛	KirschCo .90	6	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	KLM Airlin		4	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ 1⅝
37	19⅛	KnigtRid .54	10	31	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
18	3⅛	Koehrg .30p	6	16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
56	30	Kopprs 2.40	5	86	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ¼

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47⅞	25⅞	Krafico 1.92	11	81	40	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	10⅛	KresgeS .22	28	647	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅛	Kroger 1.36	6	214	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Kysor .40	4	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
		L						
20⅛	11⅛	LacGas 1.56	8	6	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
28	11⅛	LamSess 1b	3	42	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
34	7⅜	LaneBry .72	6	30	10⅛	10	10⅛	
12⅜	5⅝	LafrobS .10r	5	44	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	LearSieg .28	4	86	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
27	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		7	22⅝	22½	22½	
25⅛	10	Leaswy .40b	6	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	7½	LeedsN .58	7	53	12⅝	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
13	9¼	Leesona .60	3	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	8	LehPCt .88	5	45	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	LehVal Ind	6	25	15-16	⅞	15-16	
16	7⅛	Lehmn .72e		84	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
11½	2⅛	Lennar Crp	6	26	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
27⅝	10	Lenox .72	7	11	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
8⅛	3½	LevFd Cap		17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
10½	9⅞	LevFin .75e		1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	LeviStra .48	5	31	17⅝	16⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
5½	1⅝	Levitz Furn	9	1024	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	LFE Cp	6	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	12½	LOF 1.60	8	60	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
67⅝	46	LOF pf4.75		3	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	LibbMcNL	4	39	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	4	28	10⅛	10	10	
16⅛	1⅜	Librt Loan		6	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
32¼	24⅛	LiggMy 2.50	9	71	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
82⅞	55⅛	LillyEli 1.10	26	281	66⅛	64⅝	66⅛	+ 1⅝
43½	20	LincNat 1.60	8	179	29	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
		LincPl 1.24a		5	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
3	1	Lionel Corp	5	4	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	2⅝	Littoinin .13t		256	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	4⅛	Litton pfc pf		17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅝
16⅛	10	Litton pfB 2		22	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
18	¾	LMI Inv	8	29	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Lockhd Airc	3	447	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	10⅝	Loews 1.20	5	354	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	2⅛	LomaFin .35		84	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
35	11⅝	LomM 3.30e	6	45	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ 1
10⅛	6⅝	Londont .40e	5	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
21	8⅛	LoneStad 1	6	304	12⅝	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅝
31⅜	16⅝	LoneSG 1.60	8	36	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ⅝
19⅛	9⅝	LnglsL 1.46	6	445	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9-64	7-64	LonglsLt rt		1900	5-32	⅛	9-64	+1-64
102	70	LIL pf 8.30		z230	78	78	78	
110½	100	LIL pfN13		z1060	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
79	30⅝	LongDrg .60	24	226	53⅝	49⅞	50	+ ⅝
4⅛	1⅝	Loral Corp	8	44	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
54⅞	16⅛	LaLand 1.16	19	180	27⅞	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
26⅝	8⅝	LaPacif .20	6	286	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅛	LouisGs 1.84	10	7	21	20⅝	20⅞	—
16	8⅛	Lowenstn 1	3	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13	7⅝	LTV Corp	2	1057	13⅜	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅝
16	9⅛	LTV Cp AA		27	19⅛	18	19⅛	+ 1⅛
57⅛	25⅛	LTVCp pf 5		22	60	59⅛	59⅛	—
43⅝	28⅝	Lubrizol 1	19	258	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅝
14	7⅝	LuckStr .58b	11	54	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	Ludlow 1.08	6	31	10	9⅝	10	— ⅛
39⅛	16	LukenSt 1.40	6	24	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	5	LykYng .50e	2	287	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	18⅝	Lykes pf2.50		97	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	LyncCSy .40	6	88	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
		M						
12½	5⅝	MacAF .60b	4	16	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	MacDonal	12	45	1½	1⅜	1½	
5⅝	2⅛	Macke .30	6	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—
7⅛	3	Macmill .25	3	94	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19½	10⅛	Macy 1.16	6	33	16	15⅝	16	
11	5⅝	MadFd .40e		84	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
7⅞	3⅝	MadSq Gar		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
6⅛	2⅝	MagicCf .32	24	31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Magvox .15p		20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	10	MalHyd .44b	18	14	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
7⅞	1⅝	Manhat Ind		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
14⅛	8⅝	Manpwr .68	4	95	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	—
49⅛	19⅝	MfrHan 1.72	7	416	32⅛	31	31	— ⅝
31⅝	14	MAPCO .70	15	93	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	—
13⅛	4⅝	Marathn Mf		9	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—
54⅝	26½	MaraO 1.60a	6	60	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	10⅛	Marcor 1	5	168	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
59½	26½	Marcr pfA2		10	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	6½	Maremt .40	5	747	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
25½	19⅝	MarMid 1.80	6	214	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	—
35	7⅛	MarionL .40	18	35	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	—
47⅞	30½	Marlen 1.60	18	23	45	45	45	+ ⅛
44⅞	12⅝	Marley .60	8	43	20	19⅝	19⅝	
12⅛	5⅝	Marqt .50e	5	23	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	6¼	Marriot .52t	11	104	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—
21⅛	12⅛	MarshF 1.24	8	x20	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
19⅛	12⅝	MartMa 1.30	4	136	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
28⅝	10¼	MridCup .54	6	711	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
46	19	MascoCp .32	17	22	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
40¼	14¼	Masonite .54	14	1089	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
21	10⅛	MassyF .80e	4	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18½	7¼	MasMt 1.52e	7	59	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
19⅝	7⅝	MasCp 1.58e		14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	MasInc 1.03		44	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	MatsuE .29e	6	49	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
22½	16	MayDSt 1.40	9	34	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	15⅛	MayerOs .92	6	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	MaysJW .50	6	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	16	Maytg 1.90a	14	37	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	MBPXL .20e	3	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	10⅛	MCA Inc 1	6	41	33¾	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
14	7	McCord .96	4	13	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
14½	1⅝	McCror .90p		19	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
107⅛	49⅝	McDer 1.20	9	195	66¼	65	66¼	+ ⅞
63⅝	21⅛	McDonalds	21	794	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	7⅝	McDonD .40	3	698	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23¼	11½	McGEd 1.50	8	114	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	McGrwH .58	7	156	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	M GH pf1.20		3	15	15	15	
3	1	McGrg Don	7	2	2	2	2	
62¾	18	McIntyre	8	z160	42	42	42	
35½	9½	McKee .80a	5	6	14	14	14	
49⅛	15⅝	McLean .72	5	59	21¾	20½	21⅛	+ ⅞
17¾	12⅝	McLouf 1.60	4	48	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
19¾	11⅝	MeadCp 1.20	3	42	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
41	27½	Mea pfA2.80		4	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
28¼	12⅛	Medusa 1.40	7	21	16⅞	16¼	16¾	— ¼
7⅞	3⅛	MEI Cp	4	6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	MelvilSh .48	9	177	10⅛	9⅝	10	
7½	2¼	Menasc .12t	11	5	6	6	6	— ¼
86	46⅝	Merck 1.40	23	415	64⅛	63⅛	64	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	Meredith .70	4	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅛	6¼	MerrLyn .56	14	x813	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
43⅞	10⅝	MesaPet .05	93	107	21½	20⅞	20½	— 1⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Mesabi 1.04e	8	24	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
25½	14½	MestaM 1.20	37	12	19⅛	18¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
27½	9¼	MGM 2.50e	5	76	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¼	Metrom .50	7	89	8½	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
95	61	MetE pf8.12		z40	68	68	68	+ ⅝
45½	6⅛	MGIC In .10	9	725	14⅛	13½	14	+ ⅝
16⅛	8	MichGs 1.04	9	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	Microdot .60	3	91	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
21	7⅛	Microw .79t	8	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
17⅝	9½	MidC Tl 1.04	8	22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
18	9⅛	MidSUt 1.26	6	327	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅝	1⅝	Midind Mtg	8	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅝	8½	MidldRoss 1	4	17	14¼	14	14⅛	
34⅛	13⅝	MilesLb 1.28	7	x152	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅝
13⅛	4	MiltBrd .36a	7	47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
80½	43	MinMM 1.25	18	689	47½	46½	47⅛	+ 1⅛
19⅞	12⅝	MinnPL 1.46	8	9	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14	9	MirroAl .96	8	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
21	4⅝	MissnEq .28	7	10	11	11	11	+ ¼
24⅝	14	MissRiv 1.20	4	85	18¼	18⅛	18½	— ½
15½	10	MoPac pf 1		2	10¼	10	10¼	
24⅝	14½	MoPlCe 1.60	6	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	7⅝	MoPSr .84b	7	6	11	11	11	+ ⅛
58½	30⅝	MoblOl 3.40	4	310	42⅝	41¾	42	+ ⅜
8¼	1½	Mobil Home		510	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ½
21	6⅝	Mohas 1.20	6	57	12¼	10½	12¼	+ ¼
4½	1	Mohk Data		204	2¼	1⅝	2	— ⅛
14½	8¼	MohkRub 1	4	29	12	11¼	12	+ ⅛
28	13½	Molycrp .40	5	54	20	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
15½	8½	MonarchM 1	5	8	12¼	12	12⅛	— ½
7⅝	4	Mongrm Ind	3	140	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
15⅝	5⅝	MonrEq .44	8	314	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅝
69½	39⅝	Monsan 2.40	5	253	47⅝	46½	47½	+ ⅝
77⅝	45½	Mons pf2.75		1	51½	51½	51½	
36⅞	27⅝	MonDU 2.08	7	6	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	20¼	MonPw 1.80	8	95	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅝	MonSt 1.80e		74	28⅝	21⅞	21½	— ⅝
8⅞	4⅛	MONY .75e	8	26	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	12⅝	MoorMc 1.40	4	495	35⅝	34¼	35⅛	+ ⅝
69½	40⅝	Morgan 1.80	15	304	64⅝	62¾	63	
29½	14⅛	MorrsKn .84	5	17	16	15¾	16	— ⅛
6⅞	1⅝	MorseEl Pd	3	18	2⅝	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	MorseS .61e	7	17	3	2⅞	3	
11⅛	1	MtgeTr Am		55	4 1-10	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
22	10	MorNor .88	7	69	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
61⅞	31⅛	Motorola .70	14	156	43¼	41	42⅞	+ 1⅜
34⅝	25⅞	MtFuel Sup	14	13	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16½	MtStTel 1.52	9	101	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
8½	4	Munford .36	4	12	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
16¼	9¼	Munsng 1.08	5	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
17¼	9⅝	MurphC 1.20	6	42	14⅝	14	14	— ½
35¾	14⅝	MurpO .48a	3	100	17⅞	17	17½	+ ⅝
26	10⅝	MurryOh 1	4	12	14½	14¼	14½	
17	11⅛	MutlOm 1.32		18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	MyersL .60	11	16	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		N						
43	24½	Nabisco 2.30	12	169	34	33⅛	33¾	+ ⅝
31⅝	13	NalcoCh .60	19	78	27½	25¾	27⅛	+ ⅝
10⅝	4	NarcoScl .60	9	6	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	16	NashuaC .60	7	27	22⅛	21⅝	22	
21⅞	6⅝	NatAirl .50	4	147	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
14⅝	7⅛	N Avia .69e		19	11	10½	10⅝	
12¼	6½	NatCan .53	5	225	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅛	N Can pf1.50		14	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
47½	25½	N Chem .28	27	30	36	35	36	+ 1⅛
18	4¼	NatCityL .90	3	8	8½	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
43½	26¼	NatDai 2.52	5	16	34⅝	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅝
16⅝	12½	NatDist 1.20	5	225	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	16	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8	NatGyp 1.05	7	208	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
4⅛	1⅝	Nat Homes		147	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
6¼	3⅛	NatIod .20	3	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
8½	6	NatInd pf.60		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12	9¼	NtInd pf1.25		4	11½	10½	11½	+ ⅛
17¾	⅛	NatMtge Fd		18	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
32½	22½	N Pres 1.10a	4	2	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
25⅝	6¼	Nat Semicn	11	821	17	16⅛	16⅝	+ 1⅛
11⅝	5⅝	N Svcind .72	5	62	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	N Stand .90	4	31	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
56½	29½	N Starch .76	14	1	39½	39½	39½	
38⅝	30⅛	NatStl 2.50a	4	71	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Nat Tea		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
80⅛	30⅛	Natoma 1.20	3	356	41⅞	39⅝	40½	+ 1⅝
40¼	13⅝	NCR Cp .72	6	825	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅝
11¼	5½	Neptune .40	10	29	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ 1
24	12	NevPw 1.40	5	31	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	
19¼	14	NevP pf1.74		z200	17¼	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
22¼	12	NEngEl 1.76	7	70	17½	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
15⅝	8⅝	NEnGE 1.28	7	15	12	11¾	12	+ ⅝
30⅞	27½	N EngT 2.36	10	12	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	7¼	Newhall .36	8	x4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
35⅞	16¼	Newmt 1.60	4	180	20⅞	20	20½	+ ½
114	60½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	65½	65½	65½	
28⅞	15	NYSEG 2.20	6	36	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
14¾	7⅝	NiaMP 1.16	6	308	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
49	30	NiaM pf 3.90		z10	38	38	38	+ 1
19½	10¼	NiaShr 1.03e		24	12⅛	12	12⅛	
14⅝	11	NL Ind 1	4	291	14⅝	13¾	14	+ ⅛
21¼	8⅝	NLT Cp .48	7	40	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
80¼	50¼	NorfkWn 5	6	x72	68⅝	67½	67⅝	+ ⅞
18½	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	37	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	10	Norris 1.32	4	33	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
48	15	NoACoal .80	9	16	28½	27¼	28½	+ 1
24⅛	6¼	NoAMt 2.01e	5	65	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23	11¼	NoAPhl 1.20	4	11	16¼	15	16¼	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	5	53	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	11-16	NoCeAir wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12½	5½	NoestUt 1.02	6	598	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅝	7½	NoCenGs .63	8	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	16	NolGas 1.92	8	32	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
23	17⅝	NolG pf1.90		3	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅜	NIndPS 1.36	8	69	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
55	33¼	NNGs 3.10a	6	90	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+ ½
102	87¼	NoNG pf8.48		z100	92	92	92	+ 1
25⅞	18¼	NoStPw 1.84	9	95	22	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅝
82	40½	NSPw pf4.11		z20	46½	45⅝	45⅝	+ ½
48	36	NSPw pf3.60		z10	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	+ 1⅛

(Continued on next page.)

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	£
7 D.	6½- 7	7⅛- 7⅝	1⅝- 2⅛	12⅞-14⅛
1 M.	6¾- 7⅛	7 - 7½	3⅛- 3⅝	13⅝-14
3 M.	7⅛- 7⅜	7 - 7½	5 - 5½	12⅝-13¼
6 M.	7⅛- 7⅝	7 - 7½	5⅝- 6⅛	13 -13⅝
1 Y.	7⅞- 8¼	7⅛- 7⅝	6⅝- 6⅞	13⅛-13⅝

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 3, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	233	Matsu E. Wks	444
Canon	191	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind	132
Dai Nip. Print	—	Mitsubi Corp.	363
Fuji Bank	370	Mitsui Co.	381
Fuji Photo	309	Mitsukoshi	378
Hitachi	146	Nippon Elec.	178
Honda Motor	518	Sharp	229
C. Itoh	434	Shiseido	890
Japan Air L.	1,620	Sony Corp.	1,830
Kansai El. P	675	Sumitomo Bk	371
Kao Soap	318	Taisho Marine	312
Kirin Brewery	261	Takeda Chem	219
Komatsu	306	Teijin	161
Kubota	332	Tokio Marine	517
Matsu E. Ind.	399	Toray	142
		Toyota Motor	460

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	
AKZO	47.80
Albert Heijn	77.80
Algembank	291
Amrobank	74.20
A'dam	216
Fokker	38.80
Heineken	153
H.V.A.	58.50
Holl-Am-H	69
Hoogovens	61.50
K.L.M.	56.50
Philips new	27.40
Robeco	159.50
Rolinco	105.50
Royal Dutch	79.60
Unilever	100
Van Ommer	282
Ver Mach	174
Brussels	
Arbed	4,550
Brux-Lamb	1,850
Cock Ougree	1,150
Electrobel	5,240
GB-Inno-BM	2,030
Hoboken	4,250
Pétrofina	4,070
Ph. Gevaert	1,170
Soc. Générale	2,760
Solvay	2,425
Un Minière	1,406
Frankfurt	
AEG	65
BASF	140.30
Bayer	114.50
Commerzbk	183.20
Cont. Gumm	64.30
Daimler	260.50
Demag	164
DutBank	299
DresdeBk	223
Geis Aktier	86.50
Hoesch	49.50
Karlsdt	408
Kaufhof	227.50
KHD	108.50
Lufthansa	47.50
Mannesmann	214.20
Metallgesell	205
Neckermann	96
Rheinstahl	54.60
RWE new	132.70
Schering	352
Siemens	227.20
Thyssen	69.20
Veba	111.50
Volkswagen	79.80
London	
Anglo-Am Cp	3.95
Anglo-Am	20.00
Barclay Bk	1.78
Beecham Gr	1.61
BICC	1.05
Boots	1.53
Bowater	0.83
Brit-Am Tob	2.50
Brit. Oxyg	0.26½
Brit. Pet	3.29
BLMC	0.07
Burmah	0.44
CadburySch	0.33
Chartered	1.04
Courtaulds	0.33
Daggafont	0.22
DeBeer D	2.30
Decca Rec	1.62
Distillers	1.00
Dunlop	0.25
E Muslind	1.00
FreeStGed	£23¾
GEC	0.88
GKN	1.52
Glaxo Gr	2.94

London (cont.)	
Gt Un St	1.42
Guinness	0.83
Hawker-Sidc	2.32
Hudson Bay	£10⅝
Imp Chem	1.83
Imps	0.54
Mar&Spen	1.48
MetalBox	1.86
Nichols	0.40
Plessey	0.59
Rand Mines	2.08
Rank Org	1.63
Royal Dutch	£22⅞
R.T.Z.	1.21
Shell	1.97
Thorn (A)	1.37
Tube Invest	1.82
Union Carb	4.04
Vickers	1.04
War L3½	£23⅞
West Deep	17.75
West Drief	39.00
West Hold	£29⅝
West Min	1.73
Woolworth	0.40
ZCI	0.61
Milan	
Bastogi	1,550
Erba	4,795
Ercole Marelli	699.5
Fiat	1,014
Finsider	338.5
Generali	61,500
IFI	2,680
Italgas	597
Italsider	605
LaRinas	113
Montedis	673
Olivetti	1,265
Pirelli	714.5
Snia Visco	1,616
Terni	86.5
Paris	
Air Liquide	324.70
Allmentaire	67.50
BSN	434
Carrefour	1,877
Cim Lafarge	171.30
Citroën	28
Cie Bancaire	433
CFP	105
CGE	322
CCF	130
Ferodo	225
L'Oréal	865
Mach Bull	36.05
Michelin	770
Moët-Henn	502
Moulinex	249
Nickel (Le)	91.20
Paribas	159
PUK	132
Penarroya	43.20
Perrier	124
Peugeot	175.10
Rh Poulenc	147.10
Sacilor	84.90
St Gobain	132.50
Suez	220
Télémécan	829
Thomson	170
Usinor	94.90
Zurich	
Alusuisse	1,215
B Boveri	1,095
Ciba-Geigy	1,595
Cr Suisse	2,660
Fischer	525
HofRocheN	8,275
Nestlé	2,860
Sandoz	2,000
Sté B Suisse	561
Sulzer	2,725
U.B. Suisse	2,790

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
	2¼	Northgt .65e	3	30	3⅝	3⅜	3¼+	¼
	35½	Northrp 1.60	5	72	24¾	23¾	24 +	½
	10⅛	NwstAirl .45	5	303	16⅞	16	16⅛+	⅝
	23¼	NwtBnc 1.60	9	x101	30⅜	29	30⅜+	¼
	54¼	NwtInd 1.20	3	172	25⅜	24⅝	25	
	6¼	NwstInd wt		9	12	11⅞	12	
	50	NwInd pf4.5		6	76⅜	75½	75½	
	37½	NwInd pfC5		16	75¾	75	75	
	40	NwtIn pf4.20		9	58¼	58½	58½	
	10⅞	NwP ct .40e	6	36	17⅜	16¾	16¾—	½
	8⅛	NwtML 1.62e	7	14	12	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
	24¼	NwtSfi 2.40a	8	27	40½	40	40½+	⅝
	19¼	Norton 1.60	4	9	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞+	¼
	8⅛	NortSim .40	9	x129	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
	10	NortS pf1.60		x2	35¼	35¼	35¼+	¼
	10¾	NucorCp .24	4	38	17¼	16⅝	17 +	⅜
	12⅛	NVF 4.5tt	1	68	21⅛	20⅝	21 +	⅛
		O						
	5	Oak Ind .40	3	22	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅜
	6⅛	OakIte P .64	7	8	10⅞	10	10⅛+	½
	7⅜	OcciPet .25e	3	592	14½	14¼	14⅜	
	34	OccidPt pf 4		2	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	
	31	OccP pf3.60		27	46¼	45¾	45¾+	¼
	19¼	OccP pf2.16		1	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜+	⅜
	11⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	56	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
	10⅛	OhioEd 1.66	8	152	15½	15⅛	15¼	
		OhEd pf8.20		z140	90	90	90 +	1
	5⅛	OhEd pf7.24		z40	79	79	79 +	3⅛
	69	OhPw pf3.48		z10	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜+	1¾
	60	OPwC pf7.60		z50	67	67	67 +	½
		OklaGE 1.40	11	73	20⅝	20	20⅜	
	9	OklGE pf.80		z200	11	11	11 +	⅛
	14½	OklaNG 1.60	9	82	22	21½	22 +	1⅛
	13	OlinCp 1.20	5	45	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	¼
	10¼	Olinkraft 1	4	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
	6⅜	Omark .50	4	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
	6⅛	Oneida .76	5	8	10	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
	3	Opelika	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	8	62	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
	3⅛	Orange .12	6	48	5	4⅞	4⅞—	½
	21¼	OtisElv 2.20	6	75	29⅜	29	29⅜+	⅜
	16	OutMar 1.20	8	58	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
	6⅛	OutletCo .70	4	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
	7	OvernitT .80	4	51	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞+	½
	8⅛	OverShip .16	3	17	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
	25⅝	OwenCn .88	14	84	33⅝	32¾	33 +	½
	22⅛	OwenIll 1.60	10	93	37¼	36⅝	36⅝—	⅝
	55½	OwnIl pf4.75		2	73	73	73	
	7	Oxfrdlnd .60	3	1	9	9	9	
		P - Q						
	10½	PacAS 1.20a		23	13	13	13	
	17	PacGas 1.83	7	265	21⅞	21½	21¾	
	10⅝	PacLtg 1.68	8	37	17⅜	16½	17 +	¼
	12⅝	PacPetrl .75	8	112	18	17⅜	18	
	13⅝	PacPw 1.60	9	171	18⅞	18	18¼+	¼
	12	PacTT 1.20	9	11	14¾	14⅜	14¼+	⅛
	8	PacTin .80a	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
	1⅝	Paine Webb		124	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅜
	6⅝	PaiW pf1.30		7	11¾	11⅝	11½+	¼
	2⅝	PalmBc .25	4	20	4	3¾	4 +	¼
	2⅝	Pamida Inc	7	220	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅜
	1⅜	PanAm Air		5164	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
	19½	PanhEP 2	7	42	32	31⅝	31⅝—	½
	5⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	21	8⅞	8½	8¾+	⅛
	7⅜	Pargas .98	7	17	12	11⅞	12	
	25	Parg pf2.64		1	32	32	32 +	2
	12⅝	ParHan 1.12	5	7	17⅝	17¼	17¼+	⅛
	11⅜	ParkPen .64	5	x11	17	16⅞	17	
	9⅝	Pasco Inc	7	14	18½	18	18 —	¼
	5½	Payl nw .30	6	6	9⅝	9½	9½—	¼
	8⅝	PeabGa .08r	10	122	14⅞	14	14⅝+	⅞
	1	Penn Cent		101	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	3⅝	PennDix .24	4	17	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
	1½	Penn Fruit		11	2½	2½	2½	
	35	Penney 1.16	16	391	49½	48⅝	49⅛	
	13	PaPwLt 1.80	7	50	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
	10.	PaPLt pf 13		240	116	115½	116 +	½
	72	PaPL pf8.70		z50	88	88	88 +	1
		PaPL pf8.40		z10	83½	83½	83½	
	67	PaPL pf8.00		z50	79	79	79	
		PaPL pf4.50		z50	50¼	50½	50¼+	1
	14⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	7	62	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
	15⅛	Penwl pf1.60		2	20½	20½	20½+	⅝
	12⅝	Pennzol 1.20	5	678	19½	18⅝	19⅛+	⅝
	67	Pennz pfB 8		2	76	75	76 +	1
	17⅛	Pennz pf1.33		3	24	24	24 +	⅞
	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	8	1	5	5	5	
	23	PeopGs 2.68	6	64	34⅛	34	34	
	29¼	PepsiCo 1.40	14	58	50⅝	50	50⅝+	¼
	15⅛	PerkElm .28	22	174	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞—	¼
	15⅛	Pe'inc 1.40	6	8	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
	10¼	PetInc pf 1		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
	6	PeterPl .80	20	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅜
	29⅛	PetrleStr .80	16	68	45	43½	45 +	2¼
	7½	Petrolan .44	6	143	13	12⅝	12⅞+	⅜

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
27⅛	14⅛	Petrln 2.01e		3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝+	¼
45	21¾	Pfizer .76a	14	355	29⅝	28⅝	27 +	⅜
47⅞	25½	PhelpD 2.20	5	122	30⅞	29⅞	30 —	⅜
19⅛	1⅛	Ph laEl 1.64	7	403	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
97½	70	PhilE pf9.50		z110	86½	85	85⅝+	2½
102	63½	PhilE pf8.75		z10	79½	79⅝	79½+	⅛
93½	52	PhilE pf7.75		z80	69	68⅞	69¼+	¼
79	54⅝	PhilE pf7.80		z20	70	70	70 +	⅛
59	36	PhilE pf4.68		z120	44	43	44 +	1½
56	34½	PhilE pf4.40		z100	41	41	41 +	2
47½	30½	PhilE pf3.80		z70	35⅝	35½	35½	
1⅞	1⅞	PhilSub 1.50	6	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
61⅝	34⅝	PhilipMo .50	15	498	47	45⅞	45⅞+	1
6⅛	1⅝	Philips Ind		86	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
11⅝	5	Phil Ind pf 1		9	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
71⅞	31⅝	PhilPet 1.60	7	x432	37⅞	37½	38⅞+	⅛
9¾	3⅛	PhilVH .40a	29	11	5½	5⅜	5½	
39⅛	5⅝	Pickwk 1.29t	6	23	13⅛	13¼	13¼+	⅛
16⅞	2⅜	PiedNG 1.28	5	14	12½	12	12½+	½
50¾	31⅛	Pillsbry 1.80	9	111	46¼	43½	46⅛+	3⅛
25	13½	PionNGs .96	8	20	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞—	½
14⅜	7⅛	PitneyB .60	8	159	14⅛	13½	14 +	½
16⅝	12⅞	PittFrg 80b	7	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
45	23⅛	Pittston .60a	7	722	45	43½	45 +	2¼
24⅝	12	Pizza Hut	9	73	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	7	582	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2	Playboy .12	5	44	3⅝	3	3⅛+	⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Plessey 90e	4	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
26	3⅛	PNB M 96c	7	16	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
88½	14⅛	Polaroid .32	17	2573	21½	20⅝	20⅞+	⅝
4⅞	3⅝	Ponderosa	5	333	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
21⅛	8½	PopeTa .60b	5	14	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅜
19½	12½	Porlec 1b	4	14	16	15⅜	16	
19⅞	12⅛	PortGE 1.52	6	42	16¼	16	16¼	
35⅛	20¼	Potlatch 1.40	4	26	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8⅞	PotmEl 1.16	8	116	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
54	45½	PotEl pf5.50		z1810	54	53½	53⅞+	½
54⅛	37	PotEl pf4.50		z700	45½	46½	46½+	½
4-	13	PotEl pf4.04		z109	42	42	42 +	⅛
35⅞	23½	PotEl pf2.44		2	34	34	34	
27⅝	16	PPGInd 1.70	6	167	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
9	5⅛	Premier .32	6	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
105⅞	67	ProctGam 2	22	163	91⅞	90⅛	91⅝+	¼
8⅜	5⅝	ProgRsh .30	5	x4	7½	7½	7½	
24⅝	16¼	Prolerint 1a	2	22	22¼	21⅜	22¼+	⅞
10	3⅛	PSA Inc	6	39	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅞	9⅛	PSvCol 1.20	9	145	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	¼
21	10½	PSvEG 1.72	7	274	16⅞	16¼	16¾+	⅛
114½	78⅛	PSEG pf9.62		z100	93	92½	93 +	1
92⅞	60⅛	PSEG pf7.70		z120	73½	72	73½+	2½
64	41⅝	PSEG pf5.05		z20	49	49	49 +	½
52⅛	35	PSEG pf4.30		z140	42¼	42¼	42¼+	⅛
50½	31½	PSEG pf4.08		z10	40	40	40 +	¼
17⅞	11⅝	PSEG pf1.40		10	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
38⅝	23⅜	PSvInd 2.56	9	118	34	33⅝	33⅞+	⅝
47	35½	PSInd pf3.50		z10	42	42	42	
14⅝	10¼	PSInd pf1.08		z250	13	13	13 +	1
19⅞	10	PS NH 1.64	6	63	15	14⅝	14⅞	
19⅛	10⅝	PSvNM 1.20	7	9	14⅝	14½	14½+	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Pubickr .19t	4	355	5½	4⅞	5⅛+	⅜
7⅛	2⅛	Puebloi .30a	5	35	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
6⅜	2⅝	PR Cem .12		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
28⅝	16⅝	PugSPL 1.98	6	80	23½	22½	23 +	½
80½	35½	Pullma 1.70	8	x137	44⅝	44	44⅝+	⅝
13	7⅛	PurexCp .88	7	39	10½	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
6		Purin Fash		33	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
32¼	13½	Purolatr .96	8	45	25	24	24⅞+	⅝
31⅛	11	QuakOat .80	7	167	15⅛	14⅝	15	
30	13⅝	QuakStO .64	12	58	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
12⅝	3⅛	Questor .50b		22	6	5⅞	5⅞	
25½	14	Questr pfA 2		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
		R - S - T						
8⅝	2	Ramada .12	8	581	3⅝	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
15	2⅛	Ranco In .92	6	14	10	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
17	5	RapidAm 1	9	119	7	6⅞	7	
22¼	14⅝	Raybest 1.50	5	12	20½	20⅛	20⅜	
14	6⅛	Raymint .32	6	79	10¼	9⅛	10 +	⅜
39⅞	20	Raythen .80	8	130	30⅞	30½	30⅞+	⅛
21½	9⅛	RCA 1	9	1310	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅝
61¼	38	RCA cvpf 4		21	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛+	1¼
46⅝	11⅛	RdgBate .35	7	730	16⅝	15½	15⅞—	⅞
7⅝	1⅛	Redman Ind		346	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛+	⅜
20¼	6⅛	ReeceCp .74	5	33	9	8⅞	9	
21½	8½	Reed Tool	12	36	17⅛	17¼	17⅜+	⅝
22	15⅛	Reeves 1.60	4	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	¼
17⅞	7⅛	ReichCh .60	4	98	13⅛	12⅝	13	
8⅛	3⅞	Reliab St .60	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23½	9⅛	ReliancEl .80	5	41	12½	12⅛	12½+	¼
40¾	19	Relia pf1.60		1	24	24	24 +	1½
11⅞	4⅝	ReliaGrp .40	12	17	7⅝	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
21⅞	12¼	ReG pfC2.60		6	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
26¼	12⅝	ReG pfB2.20		3	18	18	18 +	¼
17¼	8	RepFinS .60	5	10	11¼	10⅞	11¼+	½
2⅝	1⅛	Republic Cp	5	103	2½	2	2½+	⅛
9⅝	3⅛	ResrvOil .10	4	38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20¼	12	RetailCred 2	8	2	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
14⅜	1	RepMig Inv		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31⅞	11	RevcoDS .32	11	63	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
13⅛	5⅛	RevCop .25e	2	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
61⅛	33⅝	Revlon 1.20	15	191	54⅛	53	54 +	1½
4⅞	2⅛	Rexham .28	4	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅜	Rexnd 1.12	5	43	15⅝	15⅛	15 —	⅛
37	25⅛	Rexn pf2.50		1	29	29	29 +	1⅛
34⅛	22	Rexn pf2.36		1	28½	28½	28½	
56⅛	37⅛	Reylnd 2.88	8	121	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛+	⅛
62⅛	35⅛	Reyln pf2.25		5	62⅛	61⅝	62⅛+	½
26⅛	13⅛	ReynMet 1a	3	197	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	⅝
64	42⅛	ReyM pf4.50		9	52	49½	52	
10⅛	3⅛	ReySec .50a	13	21	9⅛	9	9⅛+	¼
12⅛	8⅛	Richardsn 1	3	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅛	13⅛	RichMer .64	9	93	18⅛	18	18⅛+	1⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Richmnd .83	7	x59	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅝
15⅛	9⅛	RiegelT 1.20	4	x1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	RioGran .60	4	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
10½	7	RioGr pf.60		9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
10⅝	2⅛	RiteAid .12	11	696	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞+	⅜
25⅛	13⅛	RivianF .50	9	18	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
17½	8⅝	Robrtshaw .90	10	17	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	¼
19⅝	12⅝	Robrtsn 1.30	4	6	15⅝	15½	15⅛	
25⅛	8⅛	Robins .24a	11	191	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
30⅝	10	RochG 1.24b	8	25	14⅝	14¼	14⅛+	⅝
20	8⅝	RochTel .76	8	19	10⅞	10½	10⅛	
11⅛	4⅝	Rockowr .44	3	17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
28⅝	18	Rockwlnt 2	6	75	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+	⅛
72⅛	48	RkInt pf4.75		1	56	56	56 —	1
25⅛	16	RkInt pf1.35		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
94⅛	43⅛	RohmH 1.28	9	x29	55⅛	53⅝	54⅛+	1
28⅛	8	RohrInd .90	6	36	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19⅛	6⅝	Rollinsin .25	12	31	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	⅝
9½	4⅞	Ronson .28	9	8	7	7	7 —	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Roper 1.10	4	10	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
29⅝	12⅝	RorerA .90	12	453	23	22¼	22⅝+	⅝
37⅛	16⅝	Rosario .40a	13	82	31⅝	31	31⅛+	¼
18⅛	6⅛	RoyCCol .64	8	40	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
36	22⅛	RoylD 2.71e	3	479	33	32⅝	32⅞+	½
7½	2⅝	Royllnd .45t	3	35	4½	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
12	3	RTE Cp .16	6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39⅝	9⅝	Rubbrm .36	12	116	14⅞	14	14⅞	
15⅞	6⅛	Rucker Co	7	266	13	12⅛	12⅞+	⅜
11	5½	RussTog .76	4	10	8	7⅝	8 +	¼
31⅛	3	Ryder Sys	6	447	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅜
47⅞	23⅛	SabinR .48b	9	16	27⅝	27	27 —	1
3⅛	1⅝	Safegrd Ind	5	5	2	2	2	
43⅝	29⅛	Safewy 1.80	9	665	40⅛	39	39⅞—	1⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Saga Corp	4	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
44	27⅛	StJoeM 2.20	5	128	41⅝	40⅛	41⅛+	1
35½	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	5	16	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞+	⅝
12½	9	StPaulS .96a		16	11	10⅞	10⅞	
37⅛	18	StRegP 1.40	5	71	23½	23¼	23½+	⅝
7⅜	3⅛	Salant .24b	2	34	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
16	10	SanDGs 1.20	6	181	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
8⅝	1⅝	Sandrs Asso		50	3½	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
14	7⅛	Sangamo .70	5	42	11⅝	10⅞	11 +	⅛
13⅛	5½	SJuanR .80t	7	4	9	8⅞	9	
36	21½	SFeInd 1.60	6	169	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛—	½
50⅛	13	SanFeInt .30	9	436	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
8	4⅛	SargWel .32	8	13	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
12½	2⅛	SaulRl 1.19g	4	399	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SavanE .24r	6	64	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	⅝
4½	1⅛	Sav A Stop		12	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	SavODr .15e	9	41	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
6	1⅝	SavinB Mch		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Saxon Ind	4	109	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	¼
9	2	SCA Svc	4	83	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
8¼	2	Schaefer Cp	26	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
75⅞	41½	ScherqPl .80	23	x301	58½	49⅝	50⅛+	½
57½	13⅝	SchlitzBr .68	11	337	21⅛	20	20⅛+	⅝
133⅛	73	Schlumb .90	28	287	98⅝	96	97⅝+	2⅛
13⅛	8⅛	SCM Cp .60	3	258	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	6	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
14⅛	6⅝	ScotLFd .50	4	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅝	8⅛	ScottFetz 1	7	521	12⅝	11½	12⅛+	⅝
10½	6⅝	ScottFor .68	5	39	10⅞	9⅝	10⅛+	⅝
16⅞	9⅝	ScottPap .68	7	133	14	13½	14 +	⅛
15⅝	3⅛	Scottys .10	7	22	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
16½	7	ScovilMfg 1	5	50	12	11⅝	12 +	½
39⅛	24	Scovil pf2.50		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
7½	3⅛	ScudDuoVt		54	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
8½	6	Scud pf.83k		x1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16⅜	9⅛	SeaCont .80	3	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	
34⅛	19⅛	SeabCL 2.20	4	273	30	29⅛	29⅞+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	SeabWA .14t	8	43	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
47⅞	24⅛	Seagram .60	15	9	35⅝	35	35⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SealdPw .72	5	4	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅝
28⅛	11⅞	SearleG .46	13	368	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
90⅝	41⅛	Sears 1.60a	15	467	60⅝	58⅛	59⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		109	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
66⅛	16⅛	SedcoInc .13	9	175	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛+	⅝
6⅛	2⅝	SvcCpInt .10	4	89	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Servomt .60	4	40	8	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Shakspre .28	6	x2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Shapell .10	5	175	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
72⅛	30⅛	Shel Oil 2.60	5	24	46⅛	46	46⅛+	⅛
24⅛	11⅛	ShellT 1.10e	2	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
9	4	ShellrGl .56	4	x68	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
40⅝	25⅛	SherwW 2.20	5	x12	38⅛	38	38 —	⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
65	52	ShrW pf4.40		z80	65½	65½	65½—	½
11⅞	7⅛	SierrPac .92	6	52	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
22⅛	12⅛	SignalCo .90	2	57	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Signal pf 1		1	16	16	16 +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SimPrc .10e	8	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
21⅞	9⅛	Simm .83	8	185	16	15⅛	15⅛	
39	6⅛	SimpPat .33	14	235	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜+	⅝
41	10	SingerCo 2		1055	13⅛	11⅝	13⅛+	1⅛
54⅛	26⅛	Singr pf3.50		20	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	1
15⅞	7⅛	SkaggCo .60	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
73	44⅛	Skelly 1.20a	6	13	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛+	1⅛
18	6⅛	Skil Corp		8	10	10	10 —	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Skyline .24	44	204	15⅝	18⅛	19⅛+	1⅛
14⅛	6⅛	SmithAO .78	89	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
29⅛	10⅛	SmithInt .24	12	448	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	1⅛
54⅛	30⅛	Smithkline 2	12	223	47	45⅛	47 +	1⅛
15⅛	6⅛	SmithTr .45	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Smucker .80	8	10	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
17⅛	5⅛	SolaBas .60	4	144	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Sonest 1.66c	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	SonyCp .02h	14	4230	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
41⅛	26⅛	SooLin 4.50e	6	8	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
8	4	SOS Con .24	4	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	
18⅛	8⅛	SCarEG 1.48	9	370	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
19½	9⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	7	3	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Southdown	3	62	13⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
28	15⅛	Sdwn pf1.80		21	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
34½	9	SoestBkg .80	8	33	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
15	5⅛	SoeatPS .96r	5	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	SoCalE 1.48	5	224	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	897	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
34	22	SoInGE 2.28	7	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
55⅛	27⅛	SoNRes 1.65	8	55	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
37⅛	25⅛	SoNETl 2.64	9	18	32½	31⅛	32⅛+	1⅛
		SoNE pf4.52		z230	53⅛	53	53⅛	
40½	25	Sou Pac 2.24	7	182	28⅛	28⅛	28—	⅛
48½	25	Sou Pac 22.4	7	182	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
52⅛	32⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	7	367	42⅛	42	42⅛+	⅛
53⅛	36	SouRy pfA 3		1	46	46	46	
6⅛	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		24	6⅛	6	6	
31⅛	16⅛	SouUGs 1.60	8	45	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
22	13⅛	Soutnld .40b	10	68	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	SwalFor .20	3	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	SwstPSv .90	9	65	11	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4	Sparton .24	5	9	8⅛	8	8	
13⅛	6⅛	SperryHut 1	5	65	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
37	26	Sprry H pt 3		1	30	30	30	
44⅛	23⅛	SperryR .76	8	563	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
21⅛	5	Sprague El	3	224	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Soring M .75	4	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
32	12½	SquarD 1.10	12	92	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
43⅛	20	Squibb .84	16	100	31⅛	30⅛	31 +	⅛
56⅛	24	StaleyM 1.60	6	47	53⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	2⅛
25⅛	13⅛	StPoor 1.92a		41	23	22⅛	22⅛	
63⅛	40	StdBrands 2	16	431	60⅛	57⅛	60⅛+	⅛
43⅛	22⅛	StBPaint .38	26	25	38⅛	35⅛	38⅛—	⅛
32⅛	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	x574	26⅛	25⅛	26 +	⅛
45⅛	39⅛	StdOilInd 2	6	353	42⅛	41⅛	42 +	1
86	37⅛	StOilOh 1.36	16	52	56⅛	55⅛	56 +	⅛
9⅛	6	StdPress .40	3	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
10¼	7⅛	StPrud .66b	8	6	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
16⅛	7½	Standex .52	4	x3	10⅛	10½	10½+	⅛
31	12⅛	StanWks .96	7	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Stanray .60	4	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Starrett 1	6	1	17	17	17 —	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	StaMS 1.10e		14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
50⅛	35⅛	StaufCh 2.20	6	x31	45⅛	44⅛	45	
7⅛	4⅛	Sterchl .45	6	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
31⅛	16	SterDrug .70	13	456	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7½	Sterndng .12	7	x70	10	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10	Stevens 1.20	4	183	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
30	16½	StewWa 1.92	7	26	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	StokVC 1.10	5	19	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
89⅛	31½	StoneWeb 2	9	69	50⅛	49⅛	50	
13	7⅛	StoneCon .60	2	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Stop Shop 1	4	35	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	StorerBdg 1	5	27	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
10	6	StridRite .65	6	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
38⅛	18	StuWor 1.32	3	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
71⅛	42⅛	StuWr pfB5		14	49	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
30⅛	15⅛	StW pfA1.40		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Suave Shoe	5	41	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	SubaPro .88	5	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
12⅛	3⅛	SuCrest .20a		15	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Sun Chm .40	3	29	12	12	12	
61⅛	33⅛	SunOil 1r	4	91	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
55	31⅛	Sun O pf2.25		24	37⅛	35⅛	36⅛—	1
20⅛	9⅛	Sunbeam 1	7	18	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
27⅛	10⅛	Sundstrd .60	6	114	17⅛	16⅛	17	
24⅛	7⅛	SunshMn .48	10	55	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	SupValu .90	7	18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
304	34	Supr Oil 1.40	15	21	176½	172	172 —	2
6⅛	2⅛	SupmkG .20	4	17	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
25	8⅛	Superscpe	3	12	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
12⅛	2	Sutro Mtge	7	8	4	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8	3⅛	Swank .48	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
27⅛	10⅛	Sybron .72	8	79	16	15⅛	15⅛	
49⅛	25½	Sybrn pf2.40		3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
9⅛	2⅛	Systron Don	25	21	4	3⅛	4	
23⅛	10⅛	TalBird .40	6	30	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
16⅛	1⅛	Talcott Nat		19	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Talley .60	5	186	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	TampaE .96	7	56	13⅛	12⅛	13 +	⅛
26	5⅛	Tandy Corp	7	65	19	18⅛	19	
9⅛	3⅛	Tappan .40		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9½	4	Technicolr	5	99	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
16	4⅛	Technicon	8	109	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
47⅛	18⅛	Tektronx .20	9	62	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Telecor .25	4	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15	7⅛	Teledyn .40t	5	36	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
68⅛	46⅛	Teledyn pf 6		x1	54	54	54 +	1
8⅛	1⅛	Teleprmpt		318	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅛	⅞	Telex Cp		856	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Tenneco 1.60	6	129	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
4⅛	1	Tenneco wt A		59	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
91½	62⅛	Tennc pf5.50		6	68⅛	66⅛	68⅛+	1⅛
24⅛	11⅛	TesoroP .40	3	156	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
32⅛	20	Texaco 2a	4	x1181	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
37⅛	24	TexCom .90	13	20	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
54		TexETr 1.70	8	x39	28⅛	27⅛	28 +	⅛
33	20⅛	TexGsT 1.76	5	167	27	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
34⅛	20⅛	Texasgif 1.20	6	37	27	26⅛	27 +	⅛
21⅛	8⅛	TexasInd 1b	13	55	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
113⅛	52⅛	TexInst 1	18	1040	75⅛	72	74⅛+	1
21⅛	8⅛	TexOilG .01	9	58	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅛	12⅛	TexPLd .55e	12	22	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
25	15⅛	TexUt 1.16	10	365	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
15⅛	2⅛	Textl Ind		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
27⅛	11⅛	Textron 1.10	5	88	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
32	19	Textr pf2.08		13	25	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
22⅛	14	Textr pf1.40		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Thiokol .70	4	27	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
42⅛	24	ThomBet .72	17	56	33	32	33 +	1⅛
11⅛	5	ThomIn .40b	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
12	4	ThomJW .50	18	11	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
7⅛	4	ThriftDg .40	11	x11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
22⅛	5⅛	TI Corp 1	7	x61	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
47⅛	25⅛	TidwatrM .60	8	24	32⅛	32	32⅛+	⅛
22⅛	6⅛	Tigerln .40e	7	128	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
41⅛	24⅛	TimeInc 2	6	14	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	TimeMir .50	8	193	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
35⅛	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	7	73	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Todd Shipyd		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
27⅛	15⅛	ToledoEd 2	7	49	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	TonkaCp .40	3	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ToolRol .40b	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
36⅛	1	TraneCo .56	10	224	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
45⅛	25⅛	TranUn 1.56	11	17	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
18⅛	4⅛	Trans W Air		508	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
23⅛	11⅛	TWA pf 2		26	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	1⅛
9⅛	3⅛	TranWF .16	6	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Transam .59	10	965	8	7⅛	8	
22	15⅛	Trainc 1.68a		18	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Transcn .45	6	1	7	7	7	
7	4	TranOh .20r	4	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Tranwy 1.40	6	39	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
35⅛	15⅛	Travlrs 1.08	6	139	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
45	21⅛	Travelr pf 2		5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
18	3⅛	TRE Cp .20t	41	53	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
27⅛	13⅛	TriCon 1.23e		29	16⅛	18	18⅛	
27⅛	2	TriSou Mtge	2	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Trialnd .90a	4	x11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5	TrianPfc .40	4	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26	8⅛	Trinity .80	4	33	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
23⅛	6⅛	Tropica .20e	15	240	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	TRW In 1.20	5	185	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
57⅛	37⅛	TRW pf4.50		18	48	47	48 +	1
59⅛	36	TRW pf4.40		14	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
12⅛		TucsonG .96	7	207	10	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	TwenCen .20	20	51	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
12	4⅛	TycoLb .10e	8	187	11⅛	10⅛	11 +	⅛
20⅛	13	TylerCp .40	4	36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
		U - V - W - Y - Z						
29⅛	13	UAL In .60a	5	609	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
27⅛	13⅛	Uarco 1.20a	3	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
16	9⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	10	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	UMC Ind 1	5	201	11⅛	10⅛	11 +	⅛
15⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr	2	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Unarco .50b	3	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
43⅛	25⅛	UniNV 2.57e	6	9	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	UnBanc .84b	6	85	9	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
63	37⅛	UnCamp 2	7	113	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛—	⅛
45	31⅛	UnCarb 2.40	5	x717	46	45	45⅛+	1
19⅛	7⅛	UnCom 1.33	6	53	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Union Corp	14	194	5⅛	4⅛	5	
16⅛	8⅛	Ur Elec 1.28	8	944	11	10⅛	11 +	⅛
44	29⅛	UnEl pf3.50		z200	33	33	33	
25⅛	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72		11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Un Fidelity	15	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
56⅛	27⅛	UnOCal 1.98	4	100	36⅛	35⅛	36 +	⅛
73⅛	35⅛	UOCa pf2.50		42	47	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
97⅛	51⅛	UPacCp 2.80	11	249	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛—	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	UnPac pf.47		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
11	1⅛	Uniona Inc		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Uniroyal .70	5	217	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
93⅛	62	Uniryal pf 8		z400	73	72	73 +	1
37⅛	22⅛	UnitAircft 2	5	215	35⅛	34	35⅛+	1⅛
95⅛	73⅛	Unit Air pf 8		29	96	95⅛	96 —	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Unit Brands		195	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	UnBrnd pfA		5	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	UnitCp .77e		23	7	6⅛	7 +	⅛
10⅛	4	U FinCal .28	6	35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3	UnGasP .60	8	1267	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
28	13⅛	U Illum 22.2	5	51	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
10	5	UnitInd .36b	5	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	UnitIn pf.42		22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	UnitInn .10		8	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	45	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
21	12	UnMM 1.40	4	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
16⅛	6	Un Nuclr		66	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	5	UnitRefg .40	2	42	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
36⅛	13⅛	USFidG 2.48	13	61	28⅛	28	28 +	⅛
25⅛	10⅛	USFcS 1.50e		29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13	USGyps 1.40	7	163	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
26⅛	19	USGy pf1.80		2	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2	US Home	1	514	5⅛	4⅛	5 +	⅛
8⅛	2	US Ind .46r	3	463	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
23⅛	5⅛	USLeasg .24	11	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12⅛	2⅛	US Rity 1a	7	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	US Shoe .95	5	79	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
45⅛	35⅛	US Stl 2.80	4	x806	48⅛	45⅛	47⅛+	1⅛
16⅛	11	USTobac .98	9	16	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	UnTel 1.08	9	133	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
3⅛	⅛	UnTl wt		8	11-16	11-16	11-16+1-16	
23⅛	14	UnTl 2pf15.0		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Unitrod Cp	5	29	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	UnivarCp 1	2	x40	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
36⅛	21⅛	UnivLeaf 2	6	8	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	UOP .90	4	182	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
80⅛	30	Upjohn .96	13	2853	33⅛	31⅛	33⅛+	3⅛
31⅛	7⅛	USLIFE .29	6	395	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	USLifeF .56a		10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
21½	11⅛	USM stp 1	4	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
52⅛	37⅛	UtahInt .60a	6	27	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	2⅛
36	22	UtahPL 2.36	8	21	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
25⅛	14	UV Ind	3	110	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
42⅛	50	UV In pf1.50		1	57	57	57 +	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Varian .20	8	52	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
35⅛	19	Veeder 1.72	6	5	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Venco Co	219	16	4⅛	3⅛	4	
16⅛	1⅛	Venice .30	7	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	VestSe 1.24e		24	14⅛	13⅛	14 +	⅛
34⅛	15	Vetco Offsh	16	55	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	1⅛
19⅛	9	VF Corp 1	7	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Viecom Int	6	29	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4	VictCmp .50	7	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	VaEPw 1.13	7	733	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
109	67	VaEP pf8.84		z50	80	80	80	
83⅛	54	VaEP pf7.20		z120	68	66	66 —	⅛
64	48	VaEP pf 5		z50	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
7	3	Vornado .97t	4	297	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	VSI Corp .60	4	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
31⅛	22⅛	VuMat 1.80	5	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
37⅛	10	Wachova .76	9	21	18	17⅛	17⅛	
74	25	Wach pf2.20		2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
20	2	Wachovi Rlt	7	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17	9⅛	Walgreen 1	11	19	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
56⅛	34⅛	WlkrA 14.0a	10	7	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
24⅛	13⅛	WallEus .55	9	9	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5	WallMur .60	3	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23	16	WalM pf1.70		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
26⅛	7⅛	WalMar .05e	12	34	15⅛	15	15	
20	6⅛	WangL .08e	9	32	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Ward Foods		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Warnaco .20	3	26	9	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
27	18⅛	Wrnc pf1.50		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
18	4	WmerCo .50	8	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	WrnCom .40	4	200	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
63⅛	30	WrnC pf4.25		1	46	45	45 +	⅛
34⅛	13⅛	WrnC pf1.25		13	23	23	23 +	⅛
39⅛	18⅛	WarnL .84	15	x242	29⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
32⅛	11⅛	Warn S 1.20	5	x13	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
23	10	WashGs 1.68	6	32	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
37⅛	21⅛	WashN pf2.50		2	23⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
19	11⅛	WashStl 1a	3	x1	15	15	15 —	⅛
21	15⅛	WasWat 1.52	9	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
15⅛	4	Weste Mgnt	8	33	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
29	11⅛	WatknJ .20e	11	33	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	WayGos .20	6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	WayG pf1.60		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Wean Unit		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Weathrd .40	4	3	6	6	6	
5⅛	2	Webb Del E	5	74	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	WeilMcL .60	3	82	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13	WeisMkt .52	8	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
1⅛	5-16	Weibilt Corp		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
27⅛	9⅛	WellFgo .96	7	82	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
19	2⅛	WellFM .90e	27	x44	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
15	6⅛	WescoF 6.0	6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
25⅛	15	WstctTr 1.40	8	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
55⅛	44⅛	WtPP pf4.50		z200	49	48	47 +	1⅛
23	17⅛	WstPtPep 2	4	12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	WnAirL .40b	5	753	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
30⅛	13⅛	WnBnc 1.40	6	44	22	21⅛	22 +	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	WnCo NAm	11	38	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
18⅛	5⅛	Wn Pac Ind	6	26	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	WnPubln .76	4	18	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	WUnion 1.40		192	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
71	40	WnUn pf 6		3	50	50	50	
52⅛	30	WnUn pf49.0		5	41	37⅛	41 +	2
26	8	WestgEl .97	38	x3354	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
55⅛	38⅛	Wst E pf3.80		y30	42	42	42 +	1⅛
33⅛	13⅛	Wstvco 1.40	4	174	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Weybrg 1.28	6	7	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
45	23⅛	Weyerhr .60	15	684	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	WhelFry .40	8	71	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
25⅛	13⅛	WhelPit .70e	1	178	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛+	1⅛
61⅛	49⅛	WhelPit pf 6		z100	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
51⅛	40	WhelPit pf 5		z570	49	48	49 +	1⅛
29⅛	11	Whirlpool .80	11	123	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	WhitCon .80	4	85	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
38⅛	28⅛	WhitC pfC 3		3	32⅛	32	32 +	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	WhiteM .40e	3	32	10	9⅛	10 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Whittaker	5	437	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	6	x67	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	7	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
77	45⅛	WmsCos .60	8	483	52⅛	52	52 +	⅛
56⅛	27⅛	Wms Co wt		113	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
69	42	Wms C pf.60		1	45⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
45⅛	22⅛	WinnDx 1.32	10	57	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛+	1⅛
53⅛	34⅛	WinnDix 8		1	45	45	45 +	1
7⅛	3	Winnebago		250	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	9	47	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
105⅛	83⅛	WisE pf8.90		z70	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
99	71⅛	WisE pf7.75		z50	84	84	84 +	1
16⅛	10⅛	WiscPS 1.32	8	32	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
29	16⅛	Witco 1.20	4	44	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	5	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	6	Womelco .56	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	WoodsCp .48	5	1	9	9	9 +	⅛
19⅛	8	Wolwth 1.20	5	279	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
34⅛	18⅛	Wolw pf2.20		6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	World Airw	2	13	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
65⅛	38	Wrigly 2.40	11	6	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3	Wurlitzer		8	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Wyly Corp		87	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
127⅛	49	XeroxCp 1	17	984	72⅛	69⅛	71⅛+	⅛
25⅛	6⅛	Xtra 2.67t	3	31	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
18⅛	4⅛	Yates Ind	3	78	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	YngSDr .60a	4	38	13	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	ZaleCorp .76	5	44	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
35⅛	16⅛	Zapata .40e	4	57	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Zayre Corp	3	42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
31⅛	9⅛	ZenithRad 1	11	316	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	½
11⅛	3⅛	Zurn Ind .28	8	62	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛

U.S. Commodity Prices

…NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Cash …ts in primary markets as regis…d today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
…a Accra, lb.	*.88¾	*.68¾
…ee 4 Santos, lb.	*.78	*.69
TEXTILES		
…cloth 64-60 38½ in. yd.	.38	.49
METALS		
…billets (Pitt.), ton	190.00	132.00
…2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.82	87.92
…scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	74.75	81-83
…spot, lb	24½	.18
…elec., lb	63½-70	68.15-68¼
…Straits, lb	3.711	3.25¾
…E St. L basis, lb	38½-40	.31¼-.32
…N.Y. oz	4.150	—
…N.Y. oz	176.50	—
COMMODITY Indices		
…index (base 100 …1931)	782.8	721.6

…nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES — Feb. 4, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

Mar	35.15	35.70	33.30	33.50	35.50
May	34.75	35.65	33.35	A33.35	35.53
…	33.50	34.00	32.42	A32.43	34.60
…	33.20	32.50	31.00	A31.00	33.25
…	31.20	31.40	29.75	A29.75	31.65
…r	26.20	26.80	25.05	25.10	27.10
…y	25.25	25.25	24.00	24.00	25.50
…	24.00	24.00	22.90	23.00	N.C.

Sales: 2,008.

WOOL (6,000 lbs) Wool futures were quiet with no …ded transacted.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

…r	72.30	72.90	70.30	70.45	72.35
…y	66.30	66.30	64.25	64.30	66.00

Jul	63.60	63.70	61.50	61.50	63.00
Sep	62.05	62.35	60.50	60.50	61.60
Dec	59.51	60.58	58.75	58.75	59.90
Mar	58.70	58.70	57.30	57.30	58.38
May	58.25	58.25	56.50	56.50	57.50

Sales: 1,445.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Feb	53.40	53.40	53.40	53.40	52.00
Mar	53.20	53.80	53.20	53.80	52.40
Apr	54.40	54.40	54.40	54.40	53.00
May	54.60	55.00	54.40	54.90	53.50
Jul	55.80	56.20	55.10	56.10	54.80
Sep	57.20	57.30	57.00	57.30	56.00
Dec	58.20	59.20	58.80	59.10	57.80
Jan	59.40	59.80	59.40	59.70	58.40
Mar	60.50	60.50	60.50	60.50	59.60

Sales: 641.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	3.11	3.12	3.05	3.06	3.15
Apr	3.31	3.32	3.24	3.25	3.34
Nov	4.57	4.58	4.55	4.55	4.55
May	3.65	3.68	3.55	3.55	3.66

Sales: 1,577.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	413.90	415.90	411.30	411.30	407.20
Mar	414.50	420.60	411.50	414.50	410.50
May	422.50	428.00	419.00	422.00	413.00
Jul	430.00	432.00	427.00	429.10	425.20
Sep	437.30	442.50	433.50	435.80	431.90
Dec	447.30	449.00	445.00	445.40	441.50
Jan	448.00	452.50	447.20	448.10	444.20
Mar	453.00	456.50	453.00	453.80	450.00
May	461.50	461.60	459.40	459.40	456.60

Sales: 5,413.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Mar	48.60	48.60	48.05	48.30	48.60
May	49.55	47.55	49.30	B49.65	50.09
Jul	50.75	50.75	50.55	B50.85	B51.30
Sep	52.20	52.20	51.93	B52.15	B52.60
Nov	52.90	53.00	52.93	53.00	B53.60
Jan	54.30	54.30	54.30	54.30	54.60

Sales: 220.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	39.35	40.05	39.30	39.99	39.25
May	40.30	41.15	40.06	40.90	40.20
Jul	41.80	42.00	41.58	42.00	41.25
Oct	43.20	43.95	43.16	43.75	43.25
Dec	44.25	44.20	44.25	44.60	44.30
Mar	—	—	—	B45.45	B44.90
May	—	—	—	B45.35	B45.80

Sales: 1,450.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Feb	176.20	176.20	176.20	175.80S	175.50
Mar	177.90	177.90	176.10	177.00S	176.70
Apr	179.10	179.70	178.10	178.30S	178.00
Jun	182.30	182.30	181.60	181.30S	181.00
Aug	185.30	185.30	183.60	184.30S	184.00
Oct	188.30	188.30	188.30	187.33S	187.00
Dec	191.40	191.40	190.99	190.30S	190.00
Feb	194.50	194.50	194.30	193.30S	193.00
Apr	197.30	197.30	197.30	196.30S	176.00
Jun	200.30	100.30	199.30	199.30S	199.00

Sales: 850; S: settling.
Sales: 1,162.
A: Asked; B: Bid; N: Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.74	3.89	3.73	3.85	3.79
May	3.76	3.97	3.71	3.83	3.77
Jul	3.69	3.78	3.65½	3.75	3.71
Sep	3.74	3.84	3.73	3.78	3.77
Dec	3.83	3.93	3.81	3.88	3.87
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.09½	3.09½	3.03½	3.07½	3.11
May	3.13	3.14	3.07	3.11	3.14½
Jul	3.11¼	3.12	3.04½	3.09	3.13¾
Sep	2.97	2.97½	2.92	2.96½	3.00
Dec	2.79	2.81	2.75	2.80	2.82
Mar	2.86	2.83	2.82	2.88	2.86½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Mar	5.97	5.99	5.85	5.93	6.03
May	6.10	6.10	5.96	6.04	6.15
Jul	6.13	6.17	6.01½	6.11	6.21
Aug	6.18	6.20	6.04	6.11	6.24
Sep	6.05	6.06	5.96	6.02	6.10
Nov	5.99½	6.00	5.89	5.95	6.05
Jan	6.04	6.04	5.95	6.02	6.12
Mar	6.05	6.09	6.05	6.09	—
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Mar	30.25	30.35	30.25	30.25	31.25
May	29.20	29.40	29.20	29.20	30.20
Jul	28.08	28.50	28.08	28.30	29.08
Aug	27.25	27.65	27.20	27.45	28.08
Sep	26.30	26.75	26.30	26.75	27.23
Oct	25.60	25.60	25.25	25.50	25.80
Dec	25.00	25.10	24.35	24.50	25.10
Jan	24.00	24.00	23.75	23.75	24.40
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Mar	119.00	120.50	116.50	120.50	121.00
May	126.00	126.50	123.50	126.00	127.10
Jul	130.20	131.50	128.50	130.50	132.00
Aug	133.00	124.50	131.50	134.00	135.00
Sep	135.00	136.00	134.00	137.00	138.00
Oct	139.50	139.50	137.00	139.00	141.00
Dec	140.50	141.00	139.00	142.00	142.00
Jan	142.00	143.00	141.00	142.00	144.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Feb	412.00	418.00	409.00	411.70	410.00
Mar	418.00	420.00	415.00	415.00	413.50
Apr	418.50	426.00	415.50	418.00	418.00
Jun	425.50	433.00	423.00	425.00	426.00
Aug	433.00	439.00	430.00	433.50	433.00
Oct	439.00	445.00	436.00	439.00	438.00
Dec	445.00	451.00	443.08	446.00	444.00
Feb	451.50	456.00	450.00	454.00	452.00
Apr	460.00	463.00	457.00	452.50	456.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Feb	35.70	35.75	35.02	35.75	35.50
Apr	36.30	35.95	35.95	36.80	36.50
Jun	37.05	37.30	36.35	37.30	37.00
Aug	37.10	37.30	36.40	37.10	37.20
Oct	36.90	36.90	36.10	a36.60	a36.95
Dec	36.82	36.50	36.55	36.80	a37.15

Sales: Feb 972; April 4548; June 2023; Aug 450; Oct 77; Dec 51.
Open Interest: Feb 3842; April 7775; June 5238; Aug 1873; Oct 762; Dec 647.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	39.90	40.55	39.25	40.55	a40.30
Apr	39.50	40.55	38.90	40.55	a40.17
Jun	42.55	43.40	41.65	43.25	43.10
Jul	43.00	44.38	42.80	44.20	43.95
Aug	42.60	43.20	42.00	a43.65	a42.95

Oct	42.20	42.70	41.60	41.70	a42.90
Dec	43.50	43.90	42.60	b43.90	a44.05

Sales: Feb 608; April 2280; June 828; July 212; Aug 65; Oct 29; Dec 36.
Open interest: Feb 1754; April 4913; June 2855; July 1320; Aug 551; Oct 224; Dec 460.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Feb	48.50	49.65	48.35	49.65	48.60
Mar	48.90	49.30	48.75	49.80	48.85
Apr	45.65	46.50	45.50	46.50	45.05
May	46.50	47.10	46.10	47.00	b46.75
Jun	—	—	a88	b45.75	a45.30
Sep	—	—	—	a53.95	n54.00

Sales: Feb 138; March 492; April 30; May 28; June 0; Sep 0.
Open Interest: Feb 632; March 1455; April 323; May 343; June 149; Sep 3.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Sep	64.70	66.45	63.65	b66.45	65.10
Mar	64.95	66.50	63.27	b66.50	65.15
May	65.65	67.40	64.90	b67.40	66.00
Jul	66.25	67.95	65.60	b67.95	b66.50
Aug	65.00	66.70	64.50	b66.70	65.20
Feb	64.70	65.25	64.50	65.10	a66.00

Sales: Feb 1816; March 3140; May 1296; July 498; Aug 48; Feb 15.
Open Interest: Feb 1785; March 3114; May 1771; July 1139; Aug 388; Feb 74.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Feb	—	—	—	176.40	176.40
Mar	178.60	179.50	177.10	177.10	177.70
Jun	183.00	183.00	181.50	181.50	181.80
Sep	186.50	186.80	185.60	185.60	185.00
Dec	191.60	191.60	190.40	191.20	190.50
Jun	—	—	—	199.40	199.40

Sales: Feb 0; March 706; June 62; Sep 13; Dec 12; June 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
Sugar				
Mar	364.95	348	351.50-352	361-362
May	361	333	346-347	354-355
Aug	339	318	326-327	333-324
Oct	319	300	304-307	310-313
Dec	299	283	285-286	292-293
Mar	283	217	274-275	277-278
May	269	259	265-266	264-265
2,459 lots.				
Cocoa				
Mar	760	746	750-752	753-754
May	687	676	677-677½	677½-678
Jul	651	637	637-639	639-640
Sep	623	615	615½-616	616-617
Dec	623	615	615-616	615½-616
Mar	603	595	594-595½	595-597
May	—	—	590-596	585-632
1,763 lots.				
Coffee				
Mar	462	458	462-463	463½-465
May	449	447	448-449	451-451½
Jul	449	446½	443-449	451-452
Sep	450	448	449½-451	453-455
Nov	450	449	451-453	454-456
Jan	—	—	453-455	456-458½
289 lots.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	513 - 514	506.5- 507
3 months	532 - 533	525 - 525.5
Cathodes: spot	501 - 502	496 - 498
3 months	520 - 522	514 - 516
Tin (stan.): spot	3235 -3240	3180 -3190
3 months	3165 -3170	3140 -3145
Lead: spot	225.5- 226	225 - 226
3 months	214 - 214.5	213 - 213.5
Zinc: spot	334 - 335	334 - 335
3 months	322 - 323	319 - 320
Silver: spot	174.8- 175.2	173 - 173.5
3 months	180.3- 180.5	178.5- 178.8

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch
Sugar				
Mar	—	—	4,200	—100
May	—	—	4,110	—100
Aug	—	—	4,050	—100
Oct	—	—	3,890	—100
Dec	—	—	3,100	—100
Mar	—	—	2,830	—100
Cocoa				
Mar	794	791	792- 793	+ 8
May	775	770	775	+ 9
Jul	763	756	758- 762	+ 3
Sep	757	753	755- 760	+ 5
Dec		684	685- 690	+ 8
Mar	—	—	657- 664	+ 9
168 lots.				

International Stock Indexes

	Last	Prev	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	82.00	89.70	92.00	77.50
Brussels	117.24	117.18	118.66	103.45
Frankfurt	120.11	120.08	120.11	110.66
London 30	335.50	329.90	362.30	146.00
London 500	103.55	103.89	107.58	63.49
Milan	92.19	89.45	99.45	85.98
Paris	117.80	119.50	120.30	99.70
Sydney	345.44	350.15	350.45	256.90
Tokyo (n)	290.77	287.42	378.27	268.24
Tokyo (o)	3098.59	3036.22	3993.59	2827.04
Zurich	248.20	218.40	248.20	206.30

(n) new. (o) old.

European Gold Markets

Feb. 3, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	177.25	176.25	+0.45
Zurich	176.25	176.75	+0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	181.55	181.81	+1.25

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

Feb. 4, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
…Am	583,900	4¼	+ ½
…Corp	450,900	6⅝	+ ⅝
…gh El	364,700	11⅝	+ ⅜
…roid	302,400	21	+ ¾
…hn Co	226,000	33⅝	+3¼
…ax Co	184,100	8¼	+ ½
…swk	151,000	11⅜	+ ½
…z Frnit	149,900	3⅝	+ ½
…l Broad	148,400	7⅛	+ ¾
…	148,300	13⅜	+ ½
…onite	142,000	18⅛	+ ¼
…Corp	141,300	13½	+ ⅝
…rd John	140,700	7¼	+ ⅝
…sco Inc	136,300	25⅝	— ⅛
…es PLin	135,900	8⅝	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
…me (in millions)	25.40	24.64
…ances	1158	972
…lines	372	508
…hanged	337	346
…l issues	1867	1826
1974-75 highs	43	27
1974-75 lows	3	3

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
…Trans In	115,800	32⅝	+7⅛
…ex Corp	91,900	31⅛	— ⅛
…mp Ho	77,900	4	+ ⅜
…ibos Rst	69,200	11⅝	+ ⅝
…enix Stl	60,000	6⅛	+ ⅛
…Bas Pet	56,300	3⅝	— ⅛
…Cp wt	43,000	2⅝	+ ⅛
…as Intl	34,700	7	— ⅛
…in Cp	34,000	12	
…rch Cti	29,700	8⅛	+1⅛

…rox total stock sales 2,860,000
…k sales year ago 2,021,600

American Stock Index

	Low	Close	N.C.
…5	73.41	74.50	+0.30

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
Ind	703.22	717.82	696.50	711.44	+ 7.75
Trn	160.36	162.20	158.43	160.28	+ 0.66
Util	80.17	81.70	79.53	81.06	+ 0.79
Stk	227.52	231.61	225.26	229.45	+ 2.06

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	87.41	84.94	86.60	+0.97
Railroads	37.93	37.28	37.56	—0.20
Utilities	40.21	39.29	39.99	+0.38
Stocks	78.55	76.36	77.82	+0.84

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
…mp.	41.41	40.97	41.38	+0.47
…s.	44.53	44.05	44.54	+0.55
…ns.	30.08	29.51	29.51	+0.07
…s.	30.84	30.62	30.84	+0.23
…ance	48.37	47.94	46.29	+0.42

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
…31	302,990	326,468	4,499
…30	352,455	408,768	5,012
…29	341,102	374,542	6,086
…28	474,538	430,565	4,727
…27	374,275	388,567	4,918
…24	234,124	288,348	2,838

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Republic National Bank of New York

Consolidated Statement of Condition

DECEMBER 31,

	1974	1973*
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$ 175,063,555	$180,029,972
Precious metals	23,950,801	3,732,051
Investment securities:		
U.S. Government obligations	9,611,448	4,007,093
Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	63,894,115	59,175,707
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	136,561,252	44,028,638
Other	29,346,498	29,568,189
Total investment securities	241,413,313	136,779,627
Federal funds sold	101,000,000	85,000,000
Loans	474,055,589	385,620,836
Customers' liability under acceptances	62,693,927	15,995,871
Bank premises and equipment	12,897,021	5,505,235
Accrued interest receivable	15,386,442	12,074,393
Other assets	34,425,213	25,553,154
	$1,140,885,861	$850,291,139
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Deposits	$ 913,203,978	$699,961,428
Federal funds purchased	—	15,000,000
Other liabilities for borrowed money	6,869,976	12,249,874
Acceptances outstanding	63,099,619	16,163,866
Mortgages payable	2,698,195	1,818,138
Accrued interest payable	28,060,478	22,411,431
Other liabilities	18,434,001	6,256,384
Unearned income	7,180,947	6,193,094
Allowance for possible loan losses	8,182,839	5,109,521
CAPITAL FUNDS		
Capital notes	808,000	808,000
Convertible capital notes	—	14,980,000
Stockholders' equity:		
Capital stock	21,482,080	11,282,080
Surplus	23,134,261	14,841,090
Surplus representing convertible capital note obligation assumed by parent corporation	14,312,000	—
Undivided profits	33,419,487	23,211,233
Total stockholders' equity	92,347,828	49,334,403
Total capital funds	93,155,828	65,122,403
	$1,140,885,861	$850,291,139
Letters of credit outstanding	$ 33,045,551	$ 39,147,673

*Not including Kings Lafayette Bank, the merger of which was effective for accounting purposes June 30, 1974.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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President:
Caristo Construction Corp.

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Chairman of the Board

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Executive Vice President

EDWARD M. FULLER
Senior Vice President:
Greenwood Mills, Inc.

RONALD O. GILBERT
Vice President and Secretary (Retired):
Celanese Corporation

MORRIS HIRSCH
Executive Vice President

THEODORE W. KHEEL
Partner:
Battle, Fowler, Lidstone, Jaffin, Pierce & Kheel

WILLIAM C. MacMILLEN, JR.
President:
William C. MacMillen & Company, Inc.

ALBERT RUBENSTEIN
President:
Franklin Stores Corp.

HOLLIS K. THAYER

PETER WHITE
President and Chief Executive Officer

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

EDMOND SAFRA
Vice Chairman and Managing Director:
Trade Development Bank, Geneva

Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, New York, New York 10018
Member Federal Reserve System/Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
New York • London • Nassau
(19 offices in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, & Suffolk County)
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EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ENERGIA ELECTRICA (ENEE)

HONDURAS, CENTRAL AMERICA

The Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica (ENEE) invites proposals for designing and furnishing two power transformers, 138-13.2 kV, 13,000/24,000 kVA. for the Lake Yojoa-Rio Lindo Hydroelectric Project Expansion.

The ENEE has received a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in various currencies toward the cost of this project, and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contract for which this invitation to bid is issued. Payment for internal costs will be made from funds to the ENEE.

To qualify for bidding on this equipment the prospective Bidder must regularly manufacture and must have designed, manufactured, and had, in satisfactory commercial operation for a period of not less than 2 years prior to submission of the bid, equipment of the type and rating specified. Bidders must submit evidence of these requirements with their bid.

Contract Documents 750-6, Power Transformers, are expected to be ready for issue the first part of February 1975 and will be available to prospective bidders, upon payment of $50.00 U.S., from the Harza Engineering Company, 150 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. Such payment shall be made to the order of the ENEE, which payment may be made in the equivalent amount of the currency of the country of the Bidder by certified check, cashier's check or bank draft, and will not be refundable.

The bid opening is scheduled for April 14, 1975.

In issuing this notice the ENEE does not bind itself to issue the *Contract Documents.*

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ENERGIA ELECTRICA (ENEE)

HONDURAS, CENTRAL AMERICA

The Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica (ENEE) invites proposals for designing and furnishing the following equipment for the Lake Yojoa-Rio Lindo Hydroelectric Project Expansion:

Contract Documents No.	Title	Scheduled Issue to Bidders	Scheduled Bid Opening
750-6	Power Transformers	2/ 3/75	4/14/75
750-7	Control Switchboard Switchgear.	4/ 2/75	7/ 5/75
750-8	Generator Bus	4/ 4/75	6/27/75
750-9	Circuit Breakers	5/ 1/75	7/24/75
750-10	Lightning Arresters	8/18/75	11/ 3/75
750-11	Potential Devices	8/18/75	11/ 3/75

The type of equipment to be furnished under each Contract is as follows:

Contract Documents 750-6, Power Transformers. Two 13,000/24,000 kVA. OA/FA. 138-kV Grounded Wye to 13.2 kV Delta, 3-phase, 60-Hz Transformers.

Contract Documents 750-7, Control Switchboard. One Metal-enclosed, Dead-front, Duplex-type Switchboard for Control, Indication, Instrumentation, Metering, and Relaying of Two New Generating Units; for Control and Indication of Two Existing Generating Units; and for Control and Indication of Eleven 138-kV Circuit Breakers.

Contract Documents 750-8, Switchgear, Generator Bus, 15-kV Generator Bus, Surge Protection and Potential Transformer Cubicles, and Generator Neutral Grounding Cubicles for Two Generators.

Contract Documents, 750-9, Circuit Breakers; six 138-kV, 3-pole, 600-A Bulk or Low Oil Content Type Circuit breakers.

Contract Documents 750-10, Lightning Arresters; six 120-kV, Line-to-Ground, Self-Supporting, Station-Class, Valve-Type Arresters.

Contract Documents 750-11, Potential Devices; four 138-kV, Line-to-Line Base-Mounted Class A Accuracy Type Coupling Capacitor Potential Devices.

The ENEE has applied for a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (International Development Association) in various currencies toward the cost of this project, and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contract for which this invitation to bid is issued. Payment for internal costs will be made from funds of the ENEE.

To qualify for bidding on this equipment the prospective Bidder must regularly manufacture and must have designed, manufactured, and had in satisfactory commercial operation for a period of not less than 2 years prior to submission of the bid equipment of the type and rating specified. Bidders must submit evidence of these requirements with their bid.

Prospective bidders who wish to be included in a mailing list and to receive invitations to bid should express their interest by letter to the Harza Engineering Company, 150 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

In issuing this notice, the ENEE does not bind itself to issue the Contract Documents.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Not a New Issue / January 30, 1975

Bell Canada

749,992 Common Shares

Salomon Brothers

A. E. Ames & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices in Feb. 3, 1975

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	29½	29⅞
Isl Bk Sy	39½	40
IslEmp S	12¼	1¼
Isl Wn F	2⅛	2⅝
Harif NC	16⅝	16⅞
Midi Bks	21¾	22¼
Shaw Bcs	31¼	32¾
U Va Bks	14⅝	14⅞
Va N Bnk	17¼	18¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	18⅞	19⅜
Industrials		
AA PrS	3⅛	4½
AID Inc	1¾	2½
AVM Cp	3¼	4
Acushnt	11	12½
Addisn W	8⅛	8⅝
Adv Ros	1⅛	1⅞
Alberts	2½	3
Alico Inc	9⅝	10⅛
Allyn Bec	4½	4⅞
A El Lab	¾	1
Am Exp	31⅞	32⅝
Am Finl	9⅞	10¼
Am Furn	3	3⅛
Am Grdet	7⅝	8¼
Am Telev	10	11
Am Weld	8	8¾
Amir Dv	1¼	1½
Anadite	3½	3⅞
Anheus B	27⅛	27⅝
Ard May	2	2¼
ArkWtG	15½	16
Arrow H	15	15¾
Arvida	5⅜	6⅛
AsCC Bot	9¼	10
AtlGas Lt	11⅞	12¼
Baird At	3⅝	4
Ball PnlC	5	5¾
Bang Hy	11	11¾
Bkam Rlt	8⅞	9⅝
Bassett F	16¾	17½
Bayls Mk	10¼	11¼
Beeline F	5	5½
Botz Lab	31½	32¼
Bibb Co	6¼	7
Bird Son	31½	32½
Birtchr	1⅛	1½
B'ck Hills	27½	29
Bonza Int	2⅛	2⅞
Booz AH	3	3⅝
Braden	7¼	8
Brinks	9½	10
Brks Sca	14	14¾
Brwning	2⅝	3
Buckb M	4½	5
Buckeye	5	5½
Burn Sim	5¼	5⅞
CalWSv	26	27
Campl Ch	1¼	1¾
Conrad H	¾	1⅛
Capin Air	½	¾
Cap Tec	2¼	3½
Care Cp	1½	2¼
CenVt PS	10½	11
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	7¼	8¼
Chi Bridg	68½	70
Chilton	2⅝	2⅞
Circle F	1¼	2
CitznUt A	26⅝	27½
CtznUt B	26½	27½
Clark Mf	27	28
Clow Cp	8¾	9¼
Colu Vent	1¾	2¼
Co mClr	14	15
Coml Sh	21	22½
Comw Pa	22¾	23½
Con Pap	34	35
Corenco	22	24
Cross Co	11	11¾
Danly M	5⅝	6½
Data Dgn	2	2⅝
Dala Hnd	6⅝	7⅛
Dayt Inc	19¾	20¾
Decor In	2½	2¾
DeKlb Ag	34¼	35¼
Delhi Oil	2⅞	3⅜
DeLux C	25	25¾
Det CanT	9½	10¼
Det InlBr	26	27
Dewey El	¾	1¼
Diam Cry	13¼	14
Dixn Cru	14¼	15
Docutel	4⅛	5
Dollar G	4⅝	5
Dorch G	6⅞	7⅛
Dow Jone	20½	21½
Doyle DB	6¼	6⅝
Dunkin D	2⅜	2⅝
Duriron	11¼	12
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	26¾	27¼
ElPas El	10⅛	10¾
Elba Syst	3¼	4¼
Elder Be	4	4¾
Elec Nucl	6	6½
Elec Mod	1¼	1¾
Energy C	3⅞	4⅜
Entwistl	2¼	3
Equty Oil	13⅛	13⅞
Erie Tec	6½	8½
Ethan Al	14	14¼
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrht	1⅝	2
Fst Bost	17¼	18
Ficknar	13⅛	13⅞
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	9½	9⅞
Frmlgit	¾	1⅛
Folomat	4	4⅝
Frrkl Cp	3¼	3¾
Frnkln El	7⅛	7⅝
Frnd Ice	17¾	18⅛
Gov EFin	6½	7
Graph Cn	11½	12½
Grph Sci	9⅛	9½
Green Mt	5⅝	6¼
Grey Adv	6⅛	6⅝
Gulf Intst	5⅜	6¼
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	5⅞	6
Henred F	12	12¾
Holobm	1¾	2⅛
Hoover	12	12½
Horiz Res	5	6
Huck Mfg	4⅝	5
Huds Pap	16½	18
Hyatt Cp	3¾	4⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	4½	5
Infra Ind	1¼	1¾
Inrmk In	⅞	1⅜
Intrmt G	12⅛	12⅝
InBk Wsh	3¾	4¼
IaSou Ut	22½	23
Jamsby	13	13¾
Jiffy Fds	¾	1⅛
Joslyn M	13¼	14
KMS Ind	3¼	4⅛
Kaisr Stl	27½	28
KaisStl pf	16⅛	17¼
Kaiver	4⅝	4⅞
Kaman A	14¼	14¾
Kampg A	2	2½
Kata Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	⅞	1¼
Kear Tr	4½	4⅞
Kelly Svc	9⅝	10½
Keuff Ess	12	13
Keye F/b	13½	14
Key CusF	3½	4
King Int	1¼	1⅜
Knap Vog	10⅛	11⅛
Lance In	17½	18¼
Land Res	⅝	1
Leady Cp	2¼	2¾
Lin Bcast	4¼	4⅝
Loblaw	3¼	3⅝
Log Etrn	2⅜	2¾
Madisn G	12	12½
Mal Rity	1½	1⅞
Mallkrt	40	40¾
Mancr C	1⅞	2⅜
Marit Frt	8⅞	9⅝
Maul LP	7⅝	7⅞
McCor	31½	32½
McQuay	8¾	9½
Measur	16	16½
Medtrn	30¾	31½
Merld In	1⅛	1⅞
Mdlsx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	1¼	2⅛
Midw Gt	13¾	14¾
Millipr	34	36
Miner In	3⅝	3⅞
Minn Gas	18⅞	19⅝
Miss Vl G	11¼	12
MrsS Pie	6¾	7¼
Monl Col	3⅞	4¼
Moore P	6½	7
Moore S	13¾	14¾
Mot Club	4¾	5¼
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	5	5¾
Nat G&O	7⅝	8¼
Nat Lib	2½	2⅞
N Patent	7⅛	7½
N SecRsh	3¼	3¾
Natmw Rl	3¾	4⅝
NJ Nat G	13¼	14
Nielsn A	15⅛	15⅝
Nielsn B	15	15½
NoCar Gs	8⅞	9¼
N Eur Oil	15⅛	15⅝
Norirp Kl	17½	18¼
NW NatG	7¾	8⅛
NW PuSv	18	18½
Noxel Cp	13¼	14
Ogilvy M	13¾	14
Ohio Ferr	12¾	13½
Oil Shale	2¾	3
Ormont	3¼	3⅝
Otter TP	18⅜	19½
Over NA	1½	2¼
Pabst Br	21⅜	21⅞
PacGa R	21	21¾
Pakco	1	1⅜
Park Dr	21½	22⅛
Parks H	2	2½
Pauley P	4⅛	4½
Pearl Mf	9¼	10
Pa Enter	13⅞	14⅜
PnzlOff B	6⅞	7⅛
Pepsi BW	4⅞	5⅜
Petrolit	56½	58
Pettibon	16¾	17¾
Philip L	10⅛	10⅝
Pledmt A	5⅝	6
Pinkrtn	26½	27¼
Plon HiB	24¾	25¼
Pistilin	2⅝	3⅜
Possis Cp	2½	3¼
Pro Golf	2	2⅜
Pub S NC	8½	8⅞
P Bennet	26½	27½
PutD Cap	3½	3¾
Qual Inns	2	2⅜
Ragen Pr	3¾	4½
Rahall C	3¼	3¾
Raych Cp	186	191
Raymnd	8¾	9¾
Recog Eq	3⅜	3⅝
Road Ex	28½	29¼
Robin M	8½	9½
Roberts J	2½	4
Roselon	2⅞	3⅜
Rouse	3	3¼
Rus Stov	11¼	12
Sadlier	1½	2
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅝
Scripps H	17¾	18¾
Seis Delt	2¾	3⅛
Seneca F	3⅜	3⅞
Seven U	20¼	21
Snap Tls	30	31
Solid Sta	9¼	10¼
S Cal Wat	11½	12
Sw Gs Cp	8⅜	8¾
Sw El Sv	14	14¾
Standyn	12½	13¼
Sid Regls	14½	15¼
Stan HPd	10½	12
Sterlg Str	3½	4
Strawb Cl	18	19½
Sugdal F	2⅞	3⅜
Super El	5	5⅝
TIME DC	4¾	5⅛
Tampax	37	38
Taylr Wi	17¼	17⅞
Tech Pub	6	6¾
Techcre	6⅞	7¼
Tecum P	28½	30½
Tennant	25½	27½
Tiffny Co	6¼	6⅝
Transco	7⅝	8⅛
Transo O	10¼	10¾
Trico Pd	27	29
Trlin OG	1⅞	2¼
Tyson F	6¼	6¾
Un McGil	5¼	6
US Bknt	1¼	1⅜
US TrkLn	11¼	11⅞
Up Pen P	16⅛	16⅝
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	6	6¼
Vance S	3	3⅜
Velcro	7¼	7⅞
Ventron	21¾	22½
Wads Pu	3¼	4
Wsh NG	10½	11
Webb Re	5⅛	5⅝
Weco Dvl	1¼	1⅜
Weighl W	7½	7⅞
Weldtrn	1¾	2½
Welng M	7⅛	7⅝
Well Gar	3½	4
Welsbch	3¾	4½
Wstn Mtg	2⅝	3
Westmd	43	43¾
Wisc PL	16⅝	16¾
Wdwrd L	14⅛	14⅝
Wright W	3⅛	3½
ZionUt B	14½	15½

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices in Feb. 3, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
24700	Abby Glen	335	315	325	+10
26520	Abitibi	$9¾	9⅛	9⅝	−⅛
1430	Acklands	$13	12½	12½	−¼
310	Acres Ltd	$7	7	7	
3200	Agnico E	$5	495	5	
208	Agra Ind	$6½	6½	6½	−¼
2516	Alta Gas A	$12½	12	12½	+¼
500	Alta Nat	$15½	15½	15½	
100	Algo Cent	$11	11	11	+¼
1083	Alliance B	5	485	490	
8530	Alminex	$5½	5½	5½	
90	Argus C pr	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
2255	Alco A	$16½	15⅞	16½	+½
925	BP Can	$11	11	11	+⅜
1500	Banister C	$5⅞	5½	5½	−¼
6079	Bank N S	$39⅛	38½	39	+¼
11100	Baton B	$6½	6¼	6½	
16591	Bell Canad	$46	45½	45⅝	−⅜
3430	Beth Cop A	$9¼	9	9	−¼
3550	Block Bros	315	305	310	−15
860	Bovis Cor	134	130	130	−4
903	Braior Res	155	154	154	−1
3200	Bramalea	470	450	450	−20
11717	Brameda	65	63	63	−3
1100	Brenda M	325	320	325	+5
750	BC Forest	$15¼	15	15	
300	BC Phone	$53½	53	53½	+1
2030	Brunswk	390	325	390	+10
1020	Budd Auto	$5½	5¼	5½	+½
11575	Cad Frvw	$13¼	13	13¼	+¼
4335	Cal Pow	$24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+⅜
3530	Camflo	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
2020	Campau A	455	450	455	+15
600	C Pakrs C	$19⅛	19	19	−⅝
550	Can Perm	$19	18⅞	19	+⅜
1975	C Tung	330	305	330	+20
3420	C Cablesy	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	
6353	Cdn Cel	$6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
6200	C Imp Bank	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
2298	C Ind Gas	$7	6⅞	7	
660	CIL	$19¾	19¼	19¼	−¼
9743	Cdn Tire A	$42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	+⅜
730	C Utilities	$9	9	9	−⅛
200	Canbra	345	325	345	+35
100	Candel Oil	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
3750	Cassiar	450	425	450	+25
3374	Celanese	395	383	390	
550	Chieftan D	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
1300	Coch Will	112	108	108	−3
1145	C Holiday I	435	430	430	−15
1300	Con B'dg	266	265	265	−4
930	C Rambler	170	165	170	+5
4520	Con Dish b	$8⅝	8½	8½	
3281	Cons Gas	$15	15⅛	15⅛	
500	Conwest	280	275	275	+30
1300	Craigmt	355	335	355	+10
2300	Crush Intl	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
900	Denison	$43¾	43½	43½	
2350	Dicknsn	$7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
5440	Dofasco	$24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+⅜
165	Dom Store	$17¼	17¼	17¼	+¼
875	Du Pont	$21¼	19⅜	19⅜	−2⅛
1350	Dylex L A	$6	5⅞	6	+⅛
650	East Mal	360	340	360	+20
525	Electro A	495	485	485	−10
1003	Emco	$6½	6¼	6½	+½
5840	Falcon C	$8⅛	7¾	8	
2755	Falcon	$29½	29¼	29½	+½
100	Francona	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7109	Gen Distrb	$8	8	8	−⅜
41900	Gnt Mascot	73	62	72	+10
8203	Gibraltar	450	430	450	+25
10	Goodyear	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
900	Granduc	140	140	140	−5
280	Granisle	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
1604	Gt Oil Sds	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
155	GL Paper	$15½	15½	16½	+¼
702	Gt W Life	$53	53	53	
158	Greyhnd	$15	15	15	+⅜
921	Guar Trst	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅜
450	Hambro C	260	260	260	
1800	Hawker S	$5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
322	Hayes D A	490	475	475	−25
4450	Houston O	155	150	152	+2
1100	H Bay Co	$15⅜	15¼	15¼	−⅜
1205	Huron Erl	$25¼	24⅞	25¼	
3075	IAC	$18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
318	Indusmin	$7	7	7	−½
380	Inglis	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
450	Inland Gas	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	+¼
2141	Int Mogul	340	325	340	+15
357	I Chemly	217	215	215	−5
9425	Inlpr Pipe	$14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
1775	Inv Grp A	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	
4159	Jannock	$6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
9530	Kaiser Re	$7	6⅞	7	+⅛
6100	Kaps Tran	230	223	227	−1
100	Kelsey H	$7	7	7	+¼
730	Kerr A A	$10⅞	10½	10⅞	+⅛
2450	Koffler	400	395	400	+10
1700	Labatt A	$19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+⅜
100	Leb Min	$31	31	31	
4020	LOnt Cem	350	340	350	+25
1050	Liberian	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
200	LL Lac	170	170	170	
35	Lob Co A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1000	Lob Co B	$6	6	6	−¼
700	Loeb M	350	330	339	−15
7005	Mc'an H A	$7⅞	7¼	7⅞	−⅛
16570	MB Ltd	$24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅛
4900	Madsen	65	59	65	+7
350	M Lf Mills	$26	25¾	26	+⅜
1125	Mattgmi	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
100	McGraw H	405	405	405	−5
1094	Microsyst	275	270	275	+5
5400	Moore	$43⅞	43⅛	43⅝	−⅛
5600	Murphy	$5	490	5	
2225	Noranda A	$32¼	31¾	32¼	
8-3	Nor Elect	$19¾	19¼	19¾	+¼
1000	OSF Ind	390	390	390	+10
700	Orchan	360	350	360	
194300	Oshawa A	$5⅞	5	5⅞	+¼
5250	Pamour	$8⅛	8	8	−½
2019	PanCan P	$10⅛	9⅞	10	
115	Patino N V	$14	14	14	+¼
2620	Pine Point	$29½	29⅛	29¼	−¼
950	Placer	$16	15⅞	16	+¼
3051	Que Sturg	495	480	485	−10
1600	Rayrock	100	93	100	+5
2750	Reed Oslr A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
165	Reichhold	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	+¼
55015	Revnu Prp	114	98	105	−8
5	Rothman	$11	11	11	
5301	Shell Can	$14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
17525	Sherritt	$6⅞	6½	6¾	+¼
3200	Siebens	$8⅛	8	8⅛	
775	S'gma	$24½	23¾	24½	−⅛
150	St Brodcst	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
1177	Southm A	$27	25½	27	+¼
7335	Stelco A	$28⅝	28¼	28⅜	+⅛
200	S'ater Stl	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
9975	Simpson S	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	−⅛
1450	Steep R	118	113	118	+3
6700	Sundale O	375	350	370	+15
1900	Teck Cor A	275	290	295	
1290	Teck Cor B	290	255	290	+10
500	Teledyne	470	455	470	−5
1100	Texaco	$32¾	32⅛	32⅛	
2345	Thom N A	$12⅛	12	12	−⅜
3323	Tor Dm Bk	$33⅞	33½	33⅞	+⅜
3150	Traders A	$13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	−¼
22709	Trans Mt	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
2212	TrCan PL	$10½	10⅛	10⅜	
25	Un Carbid	$17¼	16⅞	17¼	
6479	Un Gas	$9¼	9	9¼	+¼
200	Union Oil	$9	9	9	
255	U Keno	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	
3125	U Siscoe	403	390	390	−10
6505	Upp Can	125	117	123	+3
100	Van Der	425	395	425	+35
3500	Voyager P	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
900	Waldwod	$9½	9	9⅛	−⅜
1100	West Mine	179	177	179	+2
105	Wstnhse	$14½	14½	14½	
925	Weston	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+¼
400	White Pas	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
525	Wilrey	132	132	132	−3
620	Woodwd A	$22½	22¼	22¼	−¼
1500	Yk Bear	227	225	225	−3
1400	Yukon C	110	110	110	−5

Total sales 2,795,563 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1192	Algoma	$29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
3312	Bank Mont	$15	14⅝	14¾	−⅛
100	Basic Res	445	445	445	−15
6900	Bombard	300	300	300	
300	Cdn Int Pow	$16⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
425	Canron	$18½	18	18	−1
500	Con Bath	$26½	25⅞	26½	
282	Dom Bridge	$21½	21½	21½	−1
800	Dom Text	$7	6¾	6⅞	−⅛
1000	Fnc' Col	190	190	190	
150	Gaz Metro	$5½	5½	5½	
1950	Imasco	$28	28	28	+¾
2200	Iveco	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2000	Mo'son A	$17⅛	17⅛	17¼	+½
100	Molson B	$16½	16½	15½	+¼
200	Power Cp	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
2131	Price Co	$14½	14⅛	14⅜	−¼
2500	Royal Bank	$29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+⅜
344	Roy Trust A	$23	23	23	−¼
700	Steinberg A	$16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+¼
10500	Unican Sec	140	140	140	+5
870	Zellers	$9½	9½	9½	−⅛

Total sales 643,627 shares.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-43

Armco Stl	Hutton EF	Moore McC
Block HR	Inland Stl	Nat Can
Brist Myer	Interlk Inc	NatCan pf A
Brckwy Gls	Jewel Cos	Nwst Ind
ClevEl 12pf	Johns Many	NwstStlW
ColGas pfA	Latrobe Stl	PaPL 13pf
Cm E 2.87pf	LongILt pfN	Pittston Co
Crane Co	LTV Corp	Publick Ind
Cyclops Cp	LTV Cp AA	Republic Stl
Dean Witter	LTV Cp pf	Scott Fores
Fleetw Ent	Lykes Yngs	Talley Ind
Fleming Co	LykeYng pf	TranW Fin
Gould pf	Microdot	Triangl Ind
HousN Gas	Monog Ind	WheelPit Stl
HouNG pf A		

NEW LOWS-3

IndM 7.06pf UnEl 2.72pf VaEP 4.12pf

FCE Quotations

Feb. 4, 1975 — 1975 —

		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	705	717	717	722
711.44	offer	716	727	737	747
FTI	bid	231	235	241	246
235.50	offer	241	246	255	260
TKDJ	bid	3950	3900	3950	3900
3990.59	offer	4100	4100	4150	4250
Prem. Gas	bid	119	123	119	117
120.50	offer	123	126	124	124
Gasoil	bid	83	86	87	86
81.00	offer	86	89	92	91

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd. Kerstraat 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 16102. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

74/75 High	74/75 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
12⅞	5	AAR Cp .12e	5	7	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+½
6¼	2⅞	AAV Cos .25	3	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅜
7½	3⅛	AbrdMf .40b	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	1½	Action Ind	4	7	2⅛	2	2	+⅛
2⅞	½	Adam Russl	5	11	1	1	1	
13½	4¼	AdobeO .05e	9	9	7½	7½	7½	
3⅞	1⅞	A&EPlast P	2	24	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
1⅛	⅜	Aegis Corp	5	42	¾	11-16	¾	
1¾	½	Aerodex Inc		4	¾	¾	¾	
4⅝	2	AeroFlo .15e		1	3	3	3	
2⅞	1	Aeronca Inc		4	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅝	½	Aerosol	8	25	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4½	1	AfflICap .08t	13	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Affil Hsp .20	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
8¾	5½	AffPub .34e	5	1	6⅛	6¼	6¼	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	After Six .10	3	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Aiken Ind	4	12	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	AirbFrt .62e	6	30	7	7	7	+¼
7⅞	3⅛	Airpax .45t	4	2	5	5	5	+⅛
24	15	AjaxMag 1a	4	19	22⅞	22	22⅞	+⅝
21	12	AlanW 1.25e	2	4	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+⅝
6⅝	2⅝	Alaska Airl	7	57	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅜
7½	3¼	Alcoic .12e	6	28	7	6⅞	7	
9⅛	3¼	Alleghy Airl	8	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
5	1¼	AllegA wtO		10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
4⅝	⅝	AllegA wtN		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅞	3½	Alleg Cp wt		9	5	4⅞	5	−¼
9⅝	4¼	AllanTr .24e	2	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
4½	1⅝	Allied Art	3	22	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
2⅝	⅝	Alpha Ind	2	2	1	1	1	
5⅝	1⅛	Allamil Cp	6	12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
1⅜	½	Altec Corp	11	9	¾	11-16	¾	
3½	1⅝	Altec Crp pf		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
10¼	6	AlterFds .50	3	1	8	8	8	
51	40	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	44½	44½	44½	
8⅛	3⅝	AMAX wt		12	5	5	5	
4⅝	1½	Amco Ind	2	16	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
16½	2½	AHessLL wt		57	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
8	4⅝	AmBiltrl .50	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
15	9½	AmBusP .24	8	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
23⅞	1⅞	Am Fletch	3	36	4⅜	4⅛	4½	−⅜
16	6⅞	A GarPd .30	6	7	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+⅛
7⅞	2⅜	Am Int Pict	3	23	7⅜	7½	7½	−⅜
8	3⅛	A Israel .27r	3	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅞	2⅞	A Kitchn Fd	5	30	3¼	3	3⅛	−⅛
10⅝	5¼	AMaizeA .40	5	2	9	9	9	
10⅞	5¼	AMaizeB .40	5	2	9	9	9	+⅛
39½	26⅜	Am Mf 2.50e	4	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+½
12⅞	1½	AmMot Inns	8	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
36½	24¼	AmPetrof 2	4	17	33½	32⅝	32¾	+1
9⅞	2⅜	A Plan 1.02t		8	3	3	3	
7	2	A SafEq .11t	3	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
6	2½	A Techln .12	4	11	3¼	3	3¼	
7¼	1	AmTrain Sv		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
17¾	4	AMIC Cp	6	87	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Andrea Rad	53	18	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	6	6	2¼	2	2	−⅛
6	3⅛	Ancbter .10e	3	33	6	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅞	2⅝	Anthony .30t		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
3	1	Appild Data	5	1	1½	1½	1½	
20¼	4½	Ariz CL .10e	6	5	7	6¾	7	+¼
10¼	4½	ArzCol pf.48		5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
9⅝	1	Armac Ent	3	24	2	1¾	1¾	−¼
14⅝	6¼	Armin Cp	4	285	12⅛	11¾	12	
5⅜	2¼	Arrow Elect	2	4	3½	3¼	3¼	
16½	5¼	Asamera .25	7	94	9¼	8⅞	9	
1⅜	5-16	AskinSv .08t		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2½	½	AssdFd Str		1	13-16	3-16	13-16	+1-16
3⅞	¾	Astrex Inc	5	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1¼	7-16	Atco Ind	23	5	5-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
3¼	⅝	AtlcoMtg wt		5	1	1	1	+1-16
18	6⅞	Atl Richl wt		76	7⅝	7	7	
17⅞	3⅞	AllCMB .97e	2	62	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
1⅝	7-16	Atlas Cp wt		21	⅞	⅞	⅞	
25	11⅛	Augatinc .15	3	14	15	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
20½	6⅝	Austral Oil	9	32	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
9½	3⅝	Auto Train	14	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−½
5⅞	1	Auto Bldg	19	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
4⅝	1	Automat Rad	6	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
45⅞	20⅞	AutoSw .84a	9	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¼
13⅝	2¼	AVC Cp .82t	6	17	12	11¾	12	+¼
4	1⅛	AVEMC .14		19	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
37⅞	16½	Avondl 1.20b	7	1	19½	19½	19½	
17⅞	2⅞	AVX Corp	5	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+¼
B								
9	4¼	BadgrMf .50	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6	3⅛	BaldwS .32a		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16¼	10⅝	BanFd 1.12e		6	14½	14⅛	14½	+¼
1⅛	¼	BangPun wt		12	⅞	¾	¾	−⅛
21	3⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		32	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−½
3⅛	1⅛	BarcoCa .10	4	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
5	1⅝	Barnes Eng	22	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
7½	3¼	BarryWr .40	6	48	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
2⅝	⅝	Bartell Med		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	2⅛	Barth Sp .27	8	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Bartons Cdy	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
3½	1	Barwick ET		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8½	2⅛	BasinPet Cp	5	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
10½	6¼	BayrkUt .72		7	9	8⅞	9	−⅛
2⅝	1¼	Bell Ind .09	3	166	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
2	⅜	Be'scot .07t	4	23	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
3	⅛	BenStMg wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4	1¼	Benrus Crp	3	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5¾	⅞	BergRlt .53e	4	12	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	+½
⅜	⅛	BergR't wt		25	¼	¼	¼	
3½	1½	Berg Bruns	10	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅝	7⅝	Brg B pf1.15		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
4⅞	⅞	BernzOmat		12	2	2	2	
6⅝	3⅝	Bevro .09r	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
5⅞	2⅛	BervenC .12	8	11	4½	4⅛	4¼	
3⅛	1⅜	Bethlem Cp	5	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
2⅛	½	Beverly Ent		74	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
17⅞	5⅛	Bic Pen .35	9	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
24¾	12	Big Ber 1.12	4	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
5	3⅛	BigV Supmk	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅞	9	BinkMf .80a	4	5	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	−⅜
13	5⅜	BinnySm .60	10	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
17⅛	5⅛	Bio Dynam	14	4	14	14	14	
5⅛	3⅞	Blessings	4	4	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅛	Blount .08	4	8	2	2	2	
4⅛	1⅝	Bluebird Inc	4	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
9⅞	2⅞	Bodin Ap .40	4	3	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	
9⅛	4½	BollBer .20e	4	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
24¾	3	Bowmar Ins	2	197	5	4⅝	4⅞	−½
33⅝	9	BowVall .10	25	25	13⅞	13	13⅞	+1
14	5¾	Brad Ragan	8	103	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+⅜
23¾	4¼	BradfCm Sy	3	208	11¾	10½	11¾	+1¾
4½	1⅜	Branch .05e	6	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
15	1⅞	BranifAr wt		17	7	6⅝	6⅞	−¼
19	9⅛	Brascn A 1b	3	69	13	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
6½	2	Breeze Corp	15	76	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅜
29	9⅛	Brewer 1.20	6	7	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
8⅛	3½	Brooks P .20	8	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
5	2	BrownCo wt		44	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
16⅝	8	BrnF A .52b	8	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
16½	7⅛	BrnF B .52b	8	10	12⅛	12	12	−½
5	2⅝	Bulldex .32	3	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
14½	6⅝	Bundy 1.08	39	26	9⅞	9	9⅞	+⅛
3¼	1	Burgess Ind	7	7	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	−⅛
10½	4½	BurnsInt .60	8	122	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
8½	3	Buhs Univ	4	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
8½	5⅛	Butlerint .50	3	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
34½	12	Buttes G Oil	6	80	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+¼
C								
4½	1⅜	Cabicem Gn	7	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
7⅞	13-16	Cagles In A		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	4¼	Caldor .15b	6	36	8	7⅞	8	+¼
11⅝	3⅝	Calcomp	3	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
15	9	Cal PrtCm 1	8	1	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
8⅝	1⅜	Camco Inc		9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
10½	2 13-16	Cam Ch .25e	3	25	3 11-16	3½	3 11-16	+1-16
12⅝	6⅝	Campin .40b	3	16	11½	11	11¼	+⅛
3⅞	1 7-16	CdnExp GO	20	13	2 7-16	2 5-16	2 7-16	+1-16
8⅞	3⅝	CdnHydr .25	4	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Cdn Javelin	110	194	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	−⅛
3⅞	2 9-16	CdnMarc .15	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
2¼	1	Canoga .10e	6	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅞	1	Capehart Cp	3	13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	+⅜
24¼	10⅛	Carb In .53e	5	60	22⅛	21½	22¼	+½
5	1⅝	Caressa .20	5	20	3¾	3½	3¾	+⅛
66⅝	40¾	Carnat 1.08a	16	59	69	66⅞	68⅝	+2
4	9-16	Carr w t		20	1	15-16	1	+1-16
3¼	1¼	Carrols Dev		1	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
16½	10⅝	CastlF 1.27e		x4	15	15	15	−⅛
2¾	1⅛	Castleton In		15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
14	2½	Castlwd Int	5	18	4⅛	4	4	−⅜
10¾	5⅝	Cavitron Cp	10	39	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+⅜
2¾	⅝	CDI Corp	3	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
2⅞	½	CelluCraft	9	10	1	1	1	+1-16
5	2⅞	CentSec .30a		x6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
18	13½	CenS pf1.25		z25	14	14	14	−1
3⅛	1⅜	CertifCp .33t	3	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	3-16	Certron Cp		5	½	½	½	
2⅛	⅜	Cetec Corp	7	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅞	2⅞	ChadMill .40	4	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5½	1⅞	Champ Hom		645	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
12½	4⅝	CHB Fd .57t	3	9	9⅛	9	9	−¼
6	1½	Chem Exp	10	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
26	17½	ChlRiv 1.60a	6	3	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+⅜
5⅞	1	ChicUni .40t	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
10	2⅞	Child World	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2¾	9-16	Christian Co		63	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
1¾	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		4	7-16	7-16	7-16	
5⅛	1	Cinerama	2	14	3⅜	2¾	2¾	−¾
9½	4⅝	Circle K .30	6	20	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
6	3¼	Citation .40	4	6	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+¼
4¼	¾	Citiz Finl		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
15⅞	6	CK Petrolm	9	58	11⅜	10⅞	11½	+⅛
2⅞	⅞	Clark Cons	4	2	2	2	2	+⅛
9⅞	2½	Clarkson .16	6	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
7⅝	4½	Clausng .65e	4	4	6	5⅞	6	−⅛
6⅛	3	Clopay .09r	2	1	4¼	4⅜	4¼	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	CMI Corp	25	25	1½	1½	1½	
16½	2⅛	CMI Inv wt		88	7	6½	7	+⅜
6½	2½	Coachmn In	12	8	4⅞	4	4⅞	+⅜
20	3⅛	Coff Mat .56	5	72	5	4⅝	4⅞	
4⅝	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		1	1	1	1	
3⅞	1⅛	Cohu In .15r	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
2⅝	½	Colt Intl		37	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
13¼	5	ColeNat .60	4	36	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
11¾	4¾	Coleman .44	6	127	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
8	1⅞	Colon Coml		11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
8¼	2	ColwellC .28		10	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
5⅝	¼	ColwMtg wt		8	1	1	1	
24⅜	5⅝	Cmbustn Eq	8	127	12⅜	11¾	12	−⅛
36	22	Cominco 3e	5	1	27	27	27	+½
6⅝	2¼	Com Grp .12	3	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
13¼	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	2	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
8	3	Co Psyc .10e	6	26	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
24⅜	13½	ComSv 1.62b	7	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
12⅛	3⅞	Compo Ind	8	7	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+⅜
1⅜	⅛	CompuDyn	11	10	¼	¼	¼	−⅛
28⅝	8½	Compugrp	5	81	13⅞	13¼	13¾	
3⅛	5-16	Comput Inv		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11¾	5⅝	Conchem .40	4	9	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
3¼	1	Concrd Fab	29	12	2	1¾	2	+⅛
4⅞	1½	Condec Crp	4	92	4½	4	4½	−⅛
3⅞	13-16	Conroy Inc		7	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
9¼	5	Con Oil Gas	12	250	8⅞	8½	8¾	+⅛
13⅞	5⅜	Cons Ref .60	4	8	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+⅛
8¼	2½	Consyne Cp	7	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
2	½	Cont Mater	7	13	⅞	⅞	⅞	−1-16
2⅛	⅜	Cont Tel wt		29	15-16	⅞	15-16	
11⅞	5⅛	Cook El .40	5	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
14½	9½	Cook Ind .40	2	54	10⅝	10¼	10¼	−⅛
14⅛	9⅝	CookPnt V 1	5	x2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Cooper Jar	3	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
10	2	Cordon Intl	7	18	3	2⅞	2⅞	
19	7⅛	Core Labs	9	5	13	13	13	+⅛
3⅛	¼	Cousins wt		11	½	7-16	7-16	−⅛
15¼	3½	CoxCbl Com	12	24	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
3	1⅝	Craig Corp	3	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¾	2½	CramrE .20t	2	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+⅛
20⅝	3⅞	Creole Pet 1	7	38	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅛
16⅞	5⅛	Crompton		37	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
52	15½	Cross AT .84	11	15	26	26	26	
24½	14¼	CwnCPt .60r	2	1	18	18	18	−⅛
8	3	Crown I .20b	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	3	CRS Ds .10e	3	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Cruchr Res	11	100	5½	5⅛	5⅝	−⅛
27⅜	7⅛	CrystlO .20e	4	7	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
7⅛	3	Cubic Cp .10	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	¾	Curtis Math		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13	5⅝	CW Tran .50	3	3	8	7¾	7¾	+⅛
D								
5⅝	1⅛	Damson Oil	15	23	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
23½	14⅜	Daniell .28b	6	16	21⅞	21	21⅞	+1⅜
54¼	22¼	Data Dcumt	5	72	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	−⅜
4⅝	1⅛	Dataprod	3	40	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19¼	3⅛	DayMin .20e	10	16	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
2	¼	Daylin wt		2	½	½	½	−⅛
8⅝	4½	Del Labs .20	4	11	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
16¼	5⅝	DTalEz .20e	7	98	9⅞	9	9⅞	+⅝
5⅝	⅞	Designer Jw		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
11½	2	Dev Cp Am	5	26	4¾	4¾	4¾	
25	12½	DiamM Dril	6	43	21	20½	20⅞	+⅛
3⅝	1½	Diebold VC		21	2	2	2	
7⅝	2⅝	Digicon Inc	7	12	5¼	5	5	
1⅞	¼	Diodes Inc		23	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Diversey .70	6	4	14½	14½	14½	
10¼	3⅝	Dixilyn Cor	4	3	6	6	6	
45	15⅝	Dome Petrl	7	89	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+⅝
9⅞	4⅝	Donkenny .30	2	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
19½	11⅞	DrexUtl 1.20		8	15¼	15¼	15¼	
8⅞	3⅞	Driver Harr	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
6⅞	3¼	DrgFair .40	6	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
1½	½	Dunlop .07e	3	40	11-16	11-16	11-16	−1-16
17	6¼	DuplxPd .60	3	20	15½	14⅝	15½	+1
10⅝	4⅝	Dur Tst .25b	7	8	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
6⅛	1⅜	Dynictn .05e	9	25	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Dyneil .14t	8	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
E								
12⅝	7⅛	E Systm .88	5	9	11	10¾	10⅞	−⅛
1⅞	⅜	Eagle Cloth	9	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	2⅞	EriScheb .36	39	5	4¾	4⅛	4¼	−⅛
11⅞	6¼	Earth R .60	5	30	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	−⅛
24	12½	EasonO .10r	9	5	21	20½	20½	−⅜
14¼	3¼	Ecodyne	9	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
29¾	19⅜	Edgilon .50r	2	3	21¾	21¼	21⅜	−⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Edo Corp	5	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
7⅛	3¼	Edwards .36	3	15	7	6¾	6⅞	
12¼	2⅜	EhrnhP .20a	3	37	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+½
3	1½	Elcor Chm	17	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
5½	3⅛	El Hose .40	4	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
4½	1⅝	E'AudD .21t	2	9	2	1⅞	2	
11¾	8⅛	Electrog .88	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
3⅜	13-16	Elect Assist	3	1	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
10⅞	4¼	ElecEng .28	5	1	7	7	7	+⅛
25½	9	ElectmicA 1	4	8	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅜
10⅝	6	ELT Inc	4	7	8½	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
6⅛	3⅜	ErnstEC .48	4	4	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
2¾	9-16	Ero Ind	14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
7½	2⅝	Esq Rad El	3	5	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	EssexC .03e	4	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
8	2⅛	Elz Lav .09e	2	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	−⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Euthenc .15t	2	3	4⅝	4	4	−⅛
9¾	3½	EvanAr .10b	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
12½	2⅝	Execu .24b		16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
F								
8⅝	3⅝	FabriCtr .06	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3¼	11-16	FairTex Mil		1	1	1	1	+⅛
7⅛	2¼	Fairfld Nob	3	9	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
8	1⅞	Fair Ch .20e	4	33	7⅛	6	6¾	+⅜
24	7⅛	FalconS .10e	4	48	20½	19⅞	20½	+⅝
7⅞	1⅛	Fam Dol Str	10	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	¾	Family Rec	7	5	1	1	1	−⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Famy Frm	15	4	4½	4½	4½	
6⅛	⅝	Fash Fa .32t		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		21	2	1⅞	2	
4½	1⅝	Fed Resrces	28	8	2⅝	2½	2½	
15⅝	6½	Feimnt .12e	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
5	2⅛	Felsway .32	4	9	4	3⅞	4	
7	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
25½	3⅛	Fidelco Gth	5	40	8½	8	8⅜	+⅛
5⅞	1-16	FidelcGr wt		7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6	2	Filmways	6	57	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
12¼	5	FinSanB .28	5	90	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+⅜
10¼	3¼	FinGen .36b	4	41	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
13⅞	6½	Fst Conn 1a	7	4	8	8	8	
21⅞	2	FstDenv MI	7	9	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1-16	Fst Denv wt		23	5-16	¼	5-16	+1-16
5	⅛	Fst Rlty Inv		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	−1-16
15⅛	5⅞	FstSL Sh .43	5	12	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
1¼	1-16	FstVaMt wt		15	¼	3-16	¼	−1-16
12½	3⅛	Fstmark .24	4	6	6	6	6	−⅛
10⅞	3¼	FischrP .48t	9	22	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
3⅛	1½	Flaggind .12		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Flight Safty	7	7	9⅝	9½	9½	
2⅛	¼	Flock Ind		7	¾	11-16	¾	+3-16
2⅜	⅞	Fla Capital	3	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
7⅛	1⅝	FlaRck .16e	6	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
23⅞	9¾	Fluke J .93t	6	2	14⅝	14½	14½	−⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Fly Dia Oil	10	112	13⅞	12⅝	13¼	+1⅝
6	2⅝	Foodrm .15e	3	10	4¾	4½	4½	+⅛
7¼	5	FooteMin 1e	5	25	7	6¾	6⅞	
91¾	50	FordCan 5e	4	z220	66½	65½	65½	−1
7⅛	2⅝	Forest City		5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	ForestL .09t		2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
11⅞	4⅝	FoxStaP .36	5	32	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
8⅛	3½	FrankNu .32	7	9	6¾	6½	6¾	+½
47	14	Fresnio .80b	4	9	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	−⅜
9¼	6½	Frigitemp	8	63	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅜
21	6¼	Frigitronic	19	60	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+⅛
12¼	4½	Frischs .30b	7	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅜
6⅝	3¼	Frontier Air	4	44	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+¼
3⅜	1½	FrontAir wt		14	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
G								
5	1⅛	Galaxy Cpt	8	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅜
10½	4½	Garan .32a	3	18	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5⅛	1½	Garcia Corp	10	28	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Garland .30	3	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
20⅛	7¼	Gearhart .32	7	80	16¾	16	16¾	+⅞
1⅞	⅜	Gen Buildrs		3	1	1	1	
2⅞	1¼	GenEduc Sv	4	39	1⅝	1	1⅜	−⅝
2⅞	1⅜	G Empl .24r	6	6	2⅝	2¼	2¼	−⅛
2	¼	G Housewar		13	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9¼	3⅝	Gen Interior	9	40	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
2⅞	1	Gen Recrat	7	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
4⅜	⅝	Gen Resrcs		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3¼	2	Generics Cp	7	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅝	⅞	Genisco Tch	8	9	2	2	2	
14⅛	1⅜	Geon Ind	13	23	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅛	1	Gerber Sci	25	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15½	7½	Giant F .55r	4	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅛	7¼	Giant Y .40a	13	73	10⅞	10¼	10¼	
3½	1⅛	Gladding Cp		6	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Glasrock Pr		1	2	2	2	
27¼	15½	Glatfelter 2	4	194	27½	25	27	+2
49¾	31½	Glatfl pf2.50		12	49¾	47½	49¾	+2¾
7⅛	2⅞	Glen Gar .30	3	13	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
8⅛	3⅝	GlenDis .23t	7	1	6	6	6	
9¾	4	Glosser .36	3	1	6½	6½	6½	
6	2⅝	Gldblatt .36	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
34⅝	8⅝	Golden Cycl	16	24	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−1
3⅝	⅞	Gold W Mob		3	2	2	2	
2⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	28	184	9-16	½	9-16	
3¼	1⅛	GoodLS .10	31	12	2½	2¼	2½	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Goodrich wt		32	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−
18⅝	9¼	GormR .90a	6	x1	14	14	14	+1
7⅝	1⅜	Gouldinc wt		12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+
37½	15½	Grainger .30	15	14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−
2	2½	Grand Auto	6	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	+
6⅝	5⅝	GrandCt .20	6	6	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+
3	⅜	Granite Mat		40	1⅛	1	1⅛	+
4⅝	2	Gt Am Ind	2	10	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+
4⅝	1⅜	GtBasin Pet	8	450	3⅝	3½	3⅝	−
15⅝	9	Gt Lk Ch .16	9	25	14¾	14⅛	14¼	
9⅞	2⅜	GtScots .39t	4	5	4½	4⅛	4⅛	−
4⅞	½	Greenm .27t		105	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
5⅛	2⅝	GrerHy .10e		5	4	3⅝	4	+
9¼	3⅜	GREIT .40		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−
25⅞	8⅛	GRI Cp .40	6	9	14	13⅞	14	+
13⅝		GrossTlc .90	6	3	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
6	3⅛	Grow C .32b	6	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	−
2⅛	7-16	Gruen Ind		11	⅞	⅞	⅞	+
1⅝	⅝	GSC En .42c	13	65	1⅛	1	1	
3¼	⅞	GTI Corp	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7¼	1⅝	Guilfrd .20a	3	26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	−
1½	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		20	9-32	¼	9-32	+
38⅛	18	Gulf Can .80	8	41	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	−
6⅝	1⅝	Gu.fRep Fin	3	18	4½	4½	4½	
15⅛	4⅝	Gifstrm LD	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
H								
1⅝	½	Harco Prod	4	8	15-16	⅞	15-16	
12	3	HalsMol .44	3	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+
5½	2⅝	HampD .15r	2	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
4	1	Hamptn Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	4⅝	Hanovr Peir	8	12	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	−
6⅝	3⅝	HanSq 1.98a	4	9	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+
25	13½	Harland .18	15	2	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	−
13⅛	5	Harmn .05r	3	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅛	5⅝	Ha tzlAt Co	10	27	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅝	5-16	Harvey Grp		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅛	⅜	HarvySt 14t	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
5	1⅛	Hasbro Ind	5	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	Hasting .40a	4	2	6	6	6	
5⅝	2	HawaiA .10r	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
4⅝	2	Health Chm	3	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅛	9-16	Henick Inst	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	Heitm .45e	2	32	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
	5	Her Mal .48	3	5	7	6⅞	7	+
3⅛	1⅛	Highind Cap		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+
4⅞	2⅞	Hi'hvn .06e	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
8⅝	2⅞	Hipimic .15	4	34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
4	1½	Holmr Ind	2	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+
2⅛	1⅛	Holly Corp	5	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	15¼	HormelG .92	4	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	
10¼	2½	Horn Hardrt		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
15⅛	2⅛	HospM 1.24e	4	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
1	⅛	HospMtg wt		5	⅜	5-16	5-16	+
9½	3½	Hosp Mtr In	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
15⅛	5½	Hotel I 2.08e	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4	1⅜	HousRo 10b	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+
6	3⅜	House Vl .32	8	1	4	4	4	+
32½	11½	HoustOil .40	10	127	27⅛	26⅛	26⅞	−
1⅞	11-16	Howell Ind	4	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+
38½	16⅜	HubellA 1.30	7	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+
38	16⅜	HubellB 1.30	7	3	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+
4⅛	⅜	Hudson Gen		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−
9⅝	3½	Huffmn .40e	7	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+
24⅛	11⅛	HuskyO .50	4	11	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	−
3½	1½	Hycel Inc		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅞	12⅞	HygrFd .65e	4	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+
I								
10½	4	ICP Cp .35		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−
16⅛	7¼	ICM R 1.64e	5	5	10	10	10	−
11⅜	5½	IMC Magnet	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+
5⅝	2 11-16	ImpCh .35e	4	13	4⅝	4 7-16	4 7-16	−
6½	2⅜	Imper Ind	2	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
43⅞	19½	ImcO A .80a	12	225	27	25⅜	25⅛	−
3⅝	1¼	Incoterm A		23	3	3	3	
1¼	7-16	Inflight Svc	6	10	⅝	½	⅝	+
3⅛	1⅞	Inolex Corp	22	1	2	2	2	
2⅛	½	Instrum Sys	9	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
2⅞	⅝	IntegRe .19t	10	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+
3⅜	13-16	Intrmedco	37	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+
15-16	¼	Intl Banknot		98	11-16	9-16	11-16	
11¼	5⅛	Inf Cour .24	10	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
6⅛	1	Intl Foodsvc	5	9	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	InFuneral S	5	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12	5½	IntGenin .70	3	2	8½	8¼	8¼	
9⅛	1⅞	Inl Prot 10		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
48	15	IntSyCon .25	9	z1500	24⅞	22¾	22¾	−
3	3-16	Interphoto		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
19⅛	5⅝	Interway Cp	3	38	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−
4	1	Investm Fla	8	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−
24	12⅝	InDiv A .80	5	74	17	16½	17	
6⅛	3⅛	InDivB .45	6	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	4	Inv Rlt 1.20a	8	6	6	5⅝	6	
12¾	4¾	Ionics Inc	13	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10	3⅛	IrogBrd .12	5	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+
6⅛	1⅛	Irvin Indust	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	IsraelD .86e		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	2½	Itel Corp	6	200	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+
J								
10⅞	5⅜	Jacobs Eng	4	11	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+
9⅝	3	Jeannet .22	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−
2⅝	1	Jetronic Ind	3	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+
25⅞	14⅛	John Pd .25	18	x2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+
3½	2⅛	Juniper Pet		61	4	3⅞	4	+
K								
5⅛	1⅛	K Tel Intl		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+
8½	4⅝	KaisrInd .26	3	147	7	6⅞	6⅞	−
1⅛	⅜	Kalvex Inc		32	1⅛	1	1	
8⅞	2⅝	KaneMill wt		4	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	−
21⅝	1	KanebSv .90	7	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	−
57½	42	KnGE pf4.50		z10	46½	45½	46½	+
2	3-16	Kavanau		3	½	½	½	
6	2	KayCorp .20	38	13	3	3	3	
5⅛	1⅝	Ketchm .14t	4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
22⅞	9⅝	Kewane .48a	5	39	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	−
1⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	8	10	15-16	15-16	15-16	
5⅛	1	King Optical	4	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅝	6½	KingRd .15e	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
28⅞	10¾	Kirbyind .60	6	24	22⅞	23	23⅞	
3⅛	1	Kit Mfg		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅛	5⅛	Kilk'ok .60	5	5	7½	7½	7½	
14⅛	4⅝	Knicker Toy	3	51	8	7½	7⅝	
25	7⅛	Ko'morg .40	4	2	10	10	10	
7⅛	2	KuhnStr .10	3	14	4⅛	4	4	
L								
3	1½	LaBarg .02e	3	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅞	3	Lafay Radio	4	8	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
6¾	2 9-16	Lake Shore	8	19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	−
4⅝	2⅛	LaMaur .36	7	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−
3⅞	¾	LaneWd .10t		1	2	2	2	
4⅛	2⅛	LaPointe	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	3⅛	LarwR 1.22e	5	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−
⅝	1-16	LarwinR wt		36	5-16	¼	¼	
11⅞	3⅝	LCA Cp .45	4	14	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	−
13⅝	5	LeeRon .24b	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	10⅝	Lee Entr .40	8	17	13⅞	13¼	13½	+
4⅞	2	Lee Natl	9	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+
17	2⅝	Lee Pharm	14	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	9-16	Leisure Tec	20	3	2	1⅞	2	+
10	3⅛	LesFay .32b	4	39	5	5	5	
6	5⅛	LewisB .24a	3	21	8	7⅛	8	
3⅛	1⅛	Liberty Fab	3	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅝	1⅝	Lightolier	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
6	3½	Lilli Ann .22	4	2	4⅛	4	4	
3¼	⅝	LlyLynn A	2	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
2¼	1⅛	Lincoln Am	6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+
2	1	Lodge S .13e	6	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅛	4⅛	Lohmn .32a	6	2	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	−
7⅛	2¼	LoewThe wt		225	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+
3	1⅝	Logistic .10e	3	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−
3⅜	1⅜	LSB Ind .11t	4	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+
3⅞	1½	LTVCorp wt		387	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+
2⅜	2½	Landy Elec		11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅜	1	Lynch Corp	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−
M								
1⅝	7-16	Macrod Ind	19	6	¾	¾	¾	
15⅝	8⅝	Me PbS 1.28	8	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+
7	3½	Mansf T .50	7	23	5	4⅞	5	+
5½	1⅞	Marindu B	8	106	2 7-16	2⅜	2 7-16	+
14⅜	4⅝	Mark Contrl	5	9	14	14	14	
4⅝	1⅛	Marlene Ind	3	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+
7⅛	4	MarshF .24	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
7⅞	2⅜	Marshal Ind	3	20	4	3⅝	4	+
12⅝	5	Masnelin .30	4	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+
12½	3⅛	MaterRe .20	6	6	6⅛	5⅝	6	−
7	1⅞	Mau'Bro .10		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+
7	⅜	Maule .05h	2	1	4	4	4	
7½	2⅛	McColl Oil	9	91	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	McDonh .60	3	22	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+
6	2⅞	McIntsh .32	9	28	4½	4⅜	4½	+
3⅛	1	McKeon Cn		21	2½	2⅜	2½	
2⅝	¼	Medaln Leis	2	2	1	1	1	
9	2⅝	Medenco .12	5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amax 8-76	100¼	101¼
Amax 8¾-86	99	100
ASEA 8½-86	93½	94½
Ashland 8-87	90¾	91¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	88¾	89¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99	100
Barclay 8¼-86	86½	88½
Beecham 8¼-86	79	81
Bergen 8-87	91½	92½
BICC 7¾-87	63	65
Borregaard 8¾-86	93	94
Burlingt 7¾-87	89	90
CN PTT 8-86	96¼	97
Carlsberg 8¼-86	96½	97½
Carrier 8-87	88	89
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	94	95
Com Union 8⅛-86	80½	82½
Cons Food 7½-91	87¾	88¾
Conoco 8-86	94¾	95¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	90¼	91¼
Copen Coun 7¾-87	82½	83½
Copen Tel 8½-86	91¾	92¾
Corning 8½-86	99½	100½
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Denmark 9-82	100¼	101¼
Denmark 7½-90	85	86
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	99½	100½
E.D.F. 8½-86	98½	99½
Ericsson 9¼-85	101¾	102¾
Esso 7½-76	99¾	100¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¾	98¾
FinMtgBk 8½-86	90½	91½
First Chic 7-80	94¾	95¾
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	96¾	97¾
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100½	101½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101½	102½
G.H.H 7¾-83	86¾	87¾
Granges 8½-89	91½	92½
GTE 8½-86	95½	96½
Guar Roy 8-87	68	70
Haas 8-78	99¾	100¾
Haas 8¾-86	100	101
Hambros 7¾-86	70	72
Helsinki 8¾-86	93½	94½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	67	69
I.C.I. 7½-92	72½	74½
Intl Util 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
Kimberley 8½-86	99½	100½
Klein Ben 8¼-87	70	72
Lyons 8¾-86	67	69
Monsanto 8¾-85	101½	102½
Motorola 8-87	96	97
Mount Isa 8¾-86	89	91
Newfoundl 8½-86	98	100
NrgKomBk 7½-87	90	91
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97½	98½
Ontario 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Oslo 8¼-86	93¼	94¼
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
Owens Corn 9-86	100¼	101¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101	102
Pac.Light 8-88	86¾	87¾
Pekema 8¾-86	93¼	94¼
Penwalt 8-87	88¼	89¼
PhilMorris 8-78	102	103
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103
Plessey 8½-86	68	70
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98½	99½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90	91
Queensld 8½-86	93	94
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Rank 8¾-86	70	72
Richardson 8¼-85	100½	101½
S.A.S. 8-85	90	91
Scanraff 8⅞-88	96¼	97¼
Scott 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Shell 8-86	96	97
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 11-77	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	100½	101½
St. Ind. 8½-88	99	100
Sybron 8-87	88	89
Tenneco 7½-79	97½	98½
Tenneco 7¾-87	82¾	83¾
Textron 7¾-87	82¾	83¾
TokyoCor 8¾-88	90½	91½
Transocean 8-85	86¾	87¾
Transocean 8-84	96	98
Transocean 7½-87	93	94
I.R.W. 8¾-86	94¼	95¼
Union Oil 7-79	97½	98½
Union Oil 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	88⅛	89⅛
Volvo 8-87	90	91
Wellcome 8¼-87	68½	70½
Will Glyn 8¼-87	73	75

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Am Tob 5¼-88	102	104
Ashland 5-88	70½	72½
Beatrice 6¼-91	103	105
Beatrice 4½-92	83½	85½
Borden 5-92	92½	94½
BroadHale 4¾-87	69½	71½
Carnation 4-88	78	80
Chevron 5-88	91	93
Chrysler 4¾-88	48	50
Chrysler 5-88	49½	51½
Cont Tel 5½-88	74½	76½
Cumm In 6¼-88	81	83
Dart Ind 4¾-88	75	77
EastKodak 4½-88	92½	94½
Econ Lab 4½-87	72½	74½
Firestone 5-88	73½	75½
Ford 6-86	81	83
Ford 5-88	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73	75
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83½	85½
Gen Food 4½-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	69	71
Gould 5-87	64½	66½
Halliburt 4½-87	104	106
Honeywell 6-86	74	76
ITT 4½-87	69	71
I.S.E. 6¼-89	76	78
McDerm 4¾-87	104	106
Morgan JP 4¼-87	121	123
Nabisco 5¼-88	83	85
Owens Ill 4½-87	83	85
Penney JC 4½-87	84	86
Phil Lamp 4¾-88	90	92
R.C.A. 5-88	70	72
Revlon 4⅜-87	88½	90½
Sperry 4¼-88	80½	82½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
UnCarb 4¾-82	94	96
WarnLam 4½-87	84	86
WarnLam 4¼-88	80½	82½
Xerox 5-88	77½	79½

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	95.90	86.92	90.42
Previous	95.88	86.78	90.06

Currency Rates

February 3, 1975

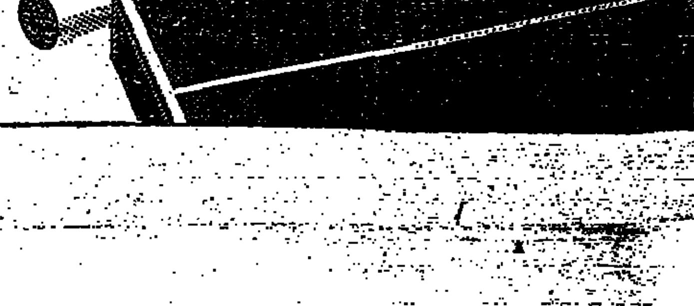
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4120	5.7680	103.76*	56.07*	37.88y	—	6.935*	97.14*	[illegible]
Brussels (c)	35.10	83.16	14.975	8.0865	5.463*	14.422	—	14.017	[illegible]
Frankfurt	2.3515	5.5920	—	54.20*	3.658x	96.45*	6.693*	93.75*	[illegible]
London (z)	2.3770	—	5.58675	10.291	1521.60	5.79875	83.435	5.9775	13.2[illegible]
Milan	637.00	1533.30	274.31	148.18	—	264.35	18.341	256.93	115.[illegible]
Paris	4.3325	10.29575	185.225*	—	6.7600x	178.50*	12.38075*	173.275*	78.[illegible]
Zurich	2.5150	5.9847	106.83*	57.98*	0.3923*	103.26*	7.15*	—	45.[illegible]

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8745; Escudo: 24.[illegible]; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.175; Schilling: 16.55; Sw. krona: 4.0035; Yen: 297.[illegible]; Belgian financial franc: 35.675.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

The new currency



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هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	14¾	MediaGn .20	9	3	22¾	22½	22½—	¼
	7¼	Mego Intl In	3	14	3⅞	3½	3⅝+	⅜
	6	MEM Co .72	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
	1⅛	Mercant Ind		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
	7⅛	Metrocare	5	14	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
	1	Mich Genl	6	15	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
	3	MichSu .40a	3	239	14⅛	13⅞	13¾+	⅛
	2⅝	Midld Co .10	38	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	6	Milgo Elect	5	39	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
	4¼	Miller H		1	5	5	5 —	¼
	5⅞	MillerW .20e	5	11	11⅞	10¾	10½+	1
	5⅝	MillOnx .20r	3	60	9⅛	8¾	9⅛+	¼
	6⅛	Mil Roy .20e	6	52	11⅞	11	11⅝+	⅞
	10	MoPac 1.20	3	11	13½	13⅛	13½—	⅛
	9⅛	Mitchll 1.57t	3	151	11	9⅞	10 —	1¼
	3	Mite Cp .16	4	10	4	4	4	
	5⅞	Molycrp wt		48	9½	9	9⅛+	¼
	40	MonP pf4.40		z40	44½	44½	44½+	1½
	41	Mon pfC4.50		z50	44	44	44 +	1
	7	Moog .55e	4	6	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
	3⅛	MigGth .95e	4	32	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅜
	2¾	Morton S .32	4	6	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
	2⅝	MottsSup M	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	3¼	Mov Star .30	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	½	Movielab	6	6	1	15-16	15-16—	1-16
	6½	MPB Cp .50	3	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	¼
	1	MPO Video		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	⅜	MPS Intl Cp		7	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
	2¼	MultiAm .20	70	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
	1½	Napco Ind	3	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	1¾	NardaM .08t	3	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
	1½	Nat Altalfa		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	9-16	NatHlth Ent	9	5	1	1	1 —	⅛
	½	NatInd wt		45	⅞	¾	⅞+	⅛
	3⅛	NMedEn .12	3	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	2	Nat Paragn	3	7	3½	3⅜	3½	
	2⅝	Nat Spinng	4	13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
	⅞	Nat System		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	4½	NatlWH .24	6	10	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
	5	Nelsner .20e	3	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
	⅞	NestLM .10e		2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
	8½	Newcor .76	5	6	15⅝	15⅜	15½—	⅜
	16¼	NENucIr .30	9	12	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
	4⅝	NHamp .42a	7	2	11	11	11 +	⅛
	7-16	Newldria M	14	2	11-16	11-16	11-16+	⅛
	7⅛	NMex Ariz	58	1	10½	10½	10½	
	⅞	Newpark Rs	6	28	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
	3⅛	N Proc .35e	9	52	5¾	5½	5⅝+	½
	6⅞	NYTimes .60	6	70	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
	5	NiagFSv .34	3	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
	⅞	Nichols SE	23	6	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
	⅞	Noel Indust		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	8½	Nolex Cp	16	72	8⅞	7¾	8¾	
	1¼	Nortek Inc	4	3	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
	½	NoAmMt wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	3¾	NorAm Roy	8	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
	2⅝	NorCdn Oils	8	24	3 11-16	3 7-16	3 11-16+	⅛
	1	NNGMob wt		40	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝+	¼
	1½	Nuclear Dat	11	4	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
	3¾	Oakwd Hom	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	3	OEA Inc .15	5	1	3	3	3 —	⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
33⅞	12⅞	Offshore Co	6	17	16½	16¼	16½	
20	10	OhioBrs 1.40	13	13	20	19¾	19⅞+	¼
11	4	Oh Sealy .30	5	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
27¾	16⅛	OKC Cp 1.40	3	1	22¼	22¼	22¼+	⅛
12	10⅞	OKC Cp wt		5	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
29⅞	7½	OnLine Sys	6	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
16	8⅜	OnanCp .20e	5	16	14⅝	14	14½+	½
101½	46½	OOklep Cop	4	z2150	54¼	51½	53½+	2½
2⅝	½	Originala		4	⅞	13-16	13-16+	1-16
14	4⅛	OverhDr .40	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5⅜	⅝	Oxford Fst		9	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
1⅞	11-16	P&F Indust	3	29	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
16¼	12¼	PG pfA 1.25		19	14½	14	14½+	⅜
14½	10⅞	PG 4.5pf1.12		4	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅜
26	20	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅜
26⅞	20	PG 8.2pf2.05		9	23	22⅞	23 +	⅜
27⅛	22⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		3	26¼	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
8	2⅛	P Holdg .16	96	2	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
58	42	PacLt pf4.75		z10	43	48	48 +	1
17	11¼	PallCp .40	10	86	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞+	1⅜
8⅛	⅛	Palomar Ml		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
13¾	5½	PanOcean O	89	76	9⅝	9¼	9¼+	⅛
5⅛	¾	Pandl Bradf		5	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
5⅝	2	Pantasote	2	122	4½	3⅝	4⅛+	⅜
6	2⅜	ParaPk .10a	3	14	5⅝	5	5⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	ParkCh .40a	5	23	7½	6¾	7⅛+	⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Park El .18e	4	4	2½	2½	2½	
5½	1⅞	Parkwy Dis	8	15	6½	6	6⅛+	⅜
32½	9⅛	Parons .45e	5	26	12	11½	11¾—	⅛
11	2⅛	Patagonia	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16	3¾	PatoCG .60e	5	24	5¾	5½	5½	
13¾	4⅛	Patrick Pet	8	55	9⅝	8⅝	9½+	⅜
12⅝	7	Paxall .60	4	7	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅜
13⅛	1	Pease Elim		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3⅞	1½	Pemcor Inc	2	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3	1½	Penn Dix wt		2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
9⅜	6⅝	PennEng .60	4	7	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
12¾	6⅝	PenRIE 1.15	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
⅞	⅛	Pentron Ind		1	½	½	½—	1-16
18	10½	PepBoys 1	5	7	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜—	¼
7⅜	4⅛	PepCom .40	4	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
7⅜	3	PeriniCp .30	5	22	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	½
4⅞	½	Permaner	6	39	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅝	1⅜	Partec Corp	5	31	2⅞	2½	2⅞+	⅛
8½	3⅞	Petro Lewis	3	9	6½	6¼	6½+	¼
8¾	4	Phil LD .52r	3	30	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
6⅞	2	Phoenix Stl	2	486	6½	6⅛	6½+	½
4½	1⅞	PicNPa .03e	4	4	3½	3⅜	3½	
4⅞	1	Piedind .18e		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
2¾	½	Pioneer Sys		1	15-16	15-16	15-16+	⅛
6⅜	5	FilWVa .56a	9	1	6	6	6	
38½	15¾	Pittway 1b	7	1	20¼	20¼	20¼—	¼
7⅞	3⅛	Plant Ind	4	3	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
21⅞	7½	Plantrnics	5	32	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
4⅞	1½	PlyGem .51t	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	¼
1⅞	⅛	PNB MR wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅞	3½	Pneum .20e	3	27	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
1⅜	¼	Poloron Pd		8	11-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
9½	4⅜	Polychr .29t	4	5	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
17¾	2¼	Prairie Oil	9	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
4⅜	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	5	3	4½	4⅛	4¼+	⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	16⅛	Prent Hall 1	10	5	20½	20¼	20½+	⅜
10⅜	3½	PresRI B .32		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
5½	1¼	Presley Cos	10	94	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
19¾	9⅝	Preston .70	4	8	13⅞	13½	13⅞—	⅛
6⅛	1⅜	PrimMt .20e	11	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	¼
14⅛	4½	PrpCT 1.20e	6	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
10⅜	7¼	ProvGas .80	7	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
2⅞	⅝	PrdRIE .20a	2	4	1½	1½	1½	
4⅞	¾	PSA Inc wt		8	2	2	2	
33⅛	⅝	Pulte Hmes		18	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
5⅝	1½	PuntaGrd Is	3	12	3	3	3 —	⅛
14¾	3½	Purepac Lb	9	4	4½	4¼	4¼	
12½	8¼	Putnam .60a	6	39	12	10⅞	11⅞+	1⅛
55½	12⅜	RangrO Can	47	99	21⅞	19⅝	20½+	⅜
4⅞	1	RapdAm wt		7	1⅜	1½	1⅜+	¼
12½	6⅝	RaymPr .40	9	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
6⅛	2⅜	RB Indust	5	13	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
4⅛	1	Reading Ind	12	184	1½	1⅛	1½	
13⅛	3	RltinT 1.25e	6	1	6	6	6 +	¼
17⅞	8	Rlt RT 2.08r	6	7	12¼	12	12¼	
1⅞	1	REDM Cp		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	¼
5⅞	1½	Refrig Trns		3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
7¼	1	RelttFd .81e		17	2⅛	2	2⅛+	¼
45⅝	26	RelfF pf4.38		1	35	35	35	
2	5-16	Rel Grp wt		158	13-16	11-16	¾—	1-16
11⅞	7⅛	Rom Ar .80	6	4	9⅞	9¼	9¼+	⅛
4	1	Rep Housng		6	2	1⅞	2 +	¼
1⅛	⅛	RepMtln wt		12	5-16	5-16	5-16+	1-16
29	14	Rep NY Cp	4	12	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	½
44	3⅞	ReschCtl .08		241	8⅞	7⅝	8⅞+	1¼
2¼	⅞	Rest Assoc	8	14	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	1	Ribiot Prod		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2¼	¾	Richton .10e		40	1½	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
1⅞	⅛	Riker Maxs		59	⅝	⅝	⅝+	⅛
⅝	⅛	Riker Mx pf		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
17	7⅛	Riley Co	3	10	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
38½	19	RioAlgm 1	5	1	24½	24½	24½+	¼
10⅞	4	RisdonM .36	4	6	6¾	6½	6¾+	⅜
34½	19½	Robintech	4	55	25⅞	23⅞	25⅞+	1⅞
3	1¼	Roblin Ind	1	71	3¼	3	3	
11⅛	6⅝	Rockway .88	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
1½	¼	Rockw Nat		2	⅝	⅝	⅝+	1-16
5⅞	3¼	Rocorlnt .20	6	3	5½	5½	5½	
4⅞	2	Roland Intl	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Rollins Intl		8	3	3	3	
2¼	⅞	Ronco Telep	25	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	6	1	3½	3½	3½—	¼
2	5-16	Rossmor wt		47	½	½	½	
38¼	15	Rowan .14	7	37	25⅞	25¼	25⅞+	¼
18	3⅜	Rowind Inc	6	12	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
3¼	1	RPS Prod		2	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	¼
2⅛	9-16	RSC Indust	8	45	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
3	1½	Ruddick Cp	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
1½	5-16	Rusco Ind		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13	6	Russell .40	3	50	9½	9	9½+	½
10¼	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	5	13	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
16¾	5½	Ryan Ho .20	11	22	15⅝	15½	15½—	½
3⅝	⅞	Ryersn Hay	46	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
18⅝	8¼	StJohnsT .62	6	5	17	16¾	16¾—	¼
8½	3⅛	Salem .271	7	139	5⅛	4¾	5 +	⅛
19	6⅝	Sambos .18e	12	563	12⅜	11½	11⅞+	⅜
14½	6¼	SCarlo 1.46o		24	10½	9½	10 +	⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
113½	82	SD3e pf9.84		z100	99½	97½	97½+	2
80	57	SDge pf7.20		z109	76	76	76	
12⅞	9⅜	SDie G pf 1		1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
40½	27	San JW 2.40	7	x3	32⅞	32¼	32¼—	⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	6	10	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
6⅜	3⅝	Saturn Airw	4	4	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7	4¼	Schenut .60a	4	7	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
4⅝	⅞	Schick Inc		43	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Schiller Ind	8	5	3	3	3 +	⅛
3⅛	1	Sci Mgt .09e	6	13	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
9½	4	SciAtlan .25t	7	22	7	6⅝	7 +	⅜
15⅞	8¼	Scope Ind	8	2	13½	13½	13½+	¼
9½	6	Scrivner .32	3	3	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
9⅛	1½	Seatectr Cp	4	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
1	½	Seaport Co		1	½	½	½	
5⅞	2	Seaprt pf.56		z200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅜
7⅞	4⅛	Seas All .15e	5	6	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
8⅛	½	Sec Mtg Inv		37	1⅜	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
1⅞	1-16	SecMt In wt		6	⅝	5-16	5-16	
7½	2	Sec Plastics	9	8	2⅝	2½	2½	
10⅞	6¾	SelisLa .60b	4	3	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+	⅝
8⅛	2¼	Semtch .271	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅜	1⅛	Servo Corp	8	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
5	3⅝	SGL In .13r	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
8	⅛	SG Sec .51e		16	2¼	2¼	2¼—	¼
2¼	1½	Shaer Shoe	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11¼	4	Shawin .50b	5	2	6½	6½	6½	
3⅞	1⅝	ShearHay S		87	3¾	3½	3⅝+	¼
3⅞	7-16	ShelfRes .06		58	1¾	1½	1⅝+	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Shnd Co .24t	3	5	4	3¾	3¾—	¼
22⅞	9¾	Shnandh O?	7	28	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
29⅝	13¾	Shn O pf1.25		11	20¾	20¼	20¾—	½
18	8⅛	Sherwd Med	6	30	13¼	13	13	
4	1¼	Shopwell In	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Showbot .80	4	5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Sierrcln .20	8	19	6	5⅞	6 +	¼
10	6⅝	SIfco In .36a	5	2	8	8	8	
6⅛	2¼	Sierra .371	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	SikesCp .03		11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3¼	2	SimcoS .22b	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9	5⅝	Simkins .60	5	7	7¼	6¾	7¼+	¼
3⅞	1½	Slm Sch .10e	6	38	3½	3	3	
5⅞	1½	Simplex .15t	12	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅞	3	Sky City .27t	4	23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
5⅜	¾	Solitron .06		18	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
13	4	Soundsn .40	4	17	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
8⅛	6	SoelCap .32	11	2	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
20¾	16½	SCEO pf1.68		z100	19½	19½	19½—	⅛
109½	85¾	SCE pf8.96		8	100½	100½	100½+	3¾
25⅛	21⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
107	82½	SCE pf8.70		2	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛+	3
97⅞	71	SCE pf7.58		2	85	85	85 +	1½
18⅞	14⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		5	17	17	17	
13⅞	10½	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	12¼	12¼	12¼+	
13½	10½	SC 4.0pf 1.02	...	1	12	12	12 +	⅜
52	28	SouRoy .83b	20	69	45	43½	44 +	¼
6⅛	3⅛	Scartek .30e	5	1	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
6⅛	3	Specity Rest	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	3¼	Spector .10e	2	45	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞+	⅜
4⅛	1½	Spectro Ind	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	1	SpedOP .71t	7	21	2	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
8⅛	3½	Splentex .48	4	2	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛
3	1⅞	Std Containr	3	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅞	3⅛	Std Metals	5	20	4	4	4	
8⅛	4⅛	StdMotA .42	6	18	7	6⅞	7 +	⅜
3	1½	StdPac Corp	5	47	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
13⅝	7½	Std Prod 1	5	2	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+	¼

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20	9⅞	StdShrs .40r		8	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅜
19¾	10¼	StThom .48a	6	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	
18¼	8	Stange .20	18	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	5¼	StarrtHo .30	7	25	11¾	10½	11¾+	1⅛
7⅞	3⅛	StatSvL .40b	4	3	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
6⅞	3	Steelmr .20a	3	5	5	4⅞	5 +	¼
26¾	12½	Stepn Ch .44	7	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
1⅞	½	Sterl Electr	3	5	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
3⅛	2	SterlPre .11t	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	85	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8¼	4	Sruth Wells	33	45	6⅝	6½	6½	
16¼	8	Sun Elec .60	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
7½	4⅛	SunshJ .20b	6	1	6	6	6 +	¼
2⅛	1½	Supercr .10e	3	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
4⅞	1½	Supindln .12	3	8	2	1⅞	2	
11	3⅜	Sup Surg Mf	4	47	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
7¼	¾	Susquhana		8	1½	1⅛	1½	
7½	2⅛	Susquhan pf		2	5	5	5 +	¼
16⅛	9¾	SW Ind .80	3	9	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅝
4	2	Synaloy .12t	4	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
63	27¾	Syntex .40	14	831	32¼	30⅝	31¾+	⅛
21⅝	8⅝	Sysco Cp .20	7	10	15	15	15 +	¼
2⅞	⅛	System Eng		5	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅜	Tech Sym	31	10	⅝	9-16	⅝—	1-16
6¼	2¼	Techcl Oper	4	18	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝+	1⅛
1⅞	⅝	Techcl Tape	5	12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅜	1⅞	TeleCom Cp	3	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
14¼	6	Teleflex .32t	4	2	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
2⅝	5-16	Telex Cp wt		95	11-16	⅝	⅝	
2⅝	13-16	Tenna Corp		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Tenneco wt		16	4	3⅞	4	
10¼	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
2⅛	¾	Tenney Eng	11	1	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
3½	¾	Tensor Cp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
23	5	Teradyn Inc	6	32	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
17⅝	10¼	TerraC .25e	3	113	12½	12	12⅛—	¼
15⅞	4⅞	TesoroPt wt		135	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝+	½
12⅞	3⅝	Texasint Co	6	231	7⅝	7	7 —	⅝
4	1½	Texstar .17t	3	9	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
11	7¼	Thrftmt .15e	3	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
3¼	⅛	Tidwell Ind		27	3⅛	2⅞	3 +	⅛
11¼	⅝	TigerIntl wt		37	1¾	1½	1¾+	
14¼	1¾	Timpte Ind	3	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22¼	2½	TMC Mtg In	2	27	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
8⅛	4	Tokheim .20	13	x10	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
8¼	3½	ToppsGu .20	4	19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	½
13⅛	6⅞	Torin Cp .60	4	1	9	9	9	
10⅝	3⅝	TotalPtl NA	5	11	5⅝	5⅛	5½—	¼
3⅛	1	Town Cntry		1	2	2	2 +	⅛
5	1¾	Tracor Inc	6	24	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	¼
2⅞	1	Trans Lux		9	2	2	2 —	¼
9¼	3⅜	Trnspt Pool	3	32	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
3 7-16	1¾	TubosM .22e	10	4	2½	2½	2½	
10⅞	2½	Turbodyne	10	22	4	3¼	4 +	⅛
13	10½	Turnr C 1.20	5	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
6⅝	3¼	TwinFair In	4	29	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
10¾	7	UGasLtd .64	2	1	9¼	9¼	9¼+	½
9	1⅞	Un Invest		8	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
7⅛	4½	UnA Pr .40a	6	18	6⅞	6½	6¾+	⅛
3½	2 1-16	Un Asb .07e	5	114	3 1-16	3	3 —	⅛
1⅛	¼	UnBrand wt		146	½	⅜	7-16—	⅛
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	3	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	2⅞	US Filtr .20	5	103	5⅝	5	5¼+	⅛
17½	5⅛	US LsgRl E	8	16	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
3¼	1⅜	USNat Rsrc	5	44	3⅛	3	3⅛+	¼
4⅞	⅞	US Radium	8	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
18⅞	9¾	US Reduct 1		7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛

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8⅛	6	USRbR .60a	6	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
16½	7½	Unilek Corp	8	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Unity Buy S	5	6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
1½	½	Univ Contnr	15	4	¾	¾	¾	
6½	2¼	UnivRs .05e	9	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
5⅞	2⅞	UnivRun .28	4	40	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
3⅛	1½	URS Corp	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
19⅛	10	UrahldSu 1	9	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
7⅞	2⅝	UVind wt		84	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
7⅞	3¼	VallesSt .71t	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18⅛	6⅝	Vail In 3.20e	5	35	15⅝	15	15¼	
21⅝	5⅛	Valmac .60a	3	3	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
4⅛	2¾	Valspar .24	3	2	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
8	4	VanDorn .36	5	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Varo Inc	2	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
12⅛	5¼	Veecolns .32	6	11	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
7¼	5⅛	VermtA .40b	4	x24	7⅛	6⅝	7¼+	⅜
3½	1¼	Vernitron	5	17	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	5-16	Viewlex		10	¾	¾	¾+	1-16
6⅛	5-16	Viking Genl	5	14	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
4	½	Vikoa Inc		6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
4½	1⅛	Vishay Intrt	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
5½	3⅝	Vulc Inc .30	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7	2½	WabMg .10a	5	7	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Wacknt .28a	6	19	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
11	4¼	WagnrEl .48	5	55	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
6 11-16	1	Wainoco Oil	10	11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞—	1-16
16¼	11⅛	WalcoN .40b	6	2	16	16	16	
2	½	WardFds wt		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3	1⅛	Wards Co	5	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
6⅞	1¾	WarC pfC.05		57	3	2⅞	3	
24⅝	14¼	WasPsfB .50	7	40	20¾	20½	20¾+	⅛
16	10⅛	WashRl 1.28	11	2	13½	13	13 —	⅜
5	2½	Watsco .05e	6	75	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Weiman Co	5	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	3	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Wellco .10e	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
12½	7½	WestChP .72	9	3	10	9⅞	9⅞—	½
56⅝	45⅝	WTex pf4.40		z90	52½	51	51½+	1
4½	1⅞	Westats Ptl	8	140	4⅛	4¾	4¾	
12	3⅛	Wstn Fin .10	4	30	7	6⅞	7	
2⅞	⅝	WstPac I wt		24	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
13	6⅝	Whippny .60	5	2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Whitaker .34	3	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	4	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	7½	Whiting .90	5	11	10½	10½	10½+	¼
15-16	3-16	Whittakr wt		23	7-16	5-16	7-16+	1-16
2½	1⅛	Wichita Ind	7	10	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
4½	2¼	WillcoxG .12	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Wmhous .30	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7¼	4	WilshrO .05r	8	27	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2¼	WilsonBr .30	5	24	3	3	3 +	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Winkimn .50	4	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
3⅝	½	Winston Mil		11	1½	1¼	1¼+	⅛
8½	2⅞	Wood In .20t	69	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11	5½	Worces Cont	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
8¼	1	Wrather Cp	34	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		23	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16+	1-16
4⅛	2	WTC Air .10	5	89	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
17	5¾	WUI Inc .40	5	10	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅜
4¾	2⅝	WyleLab .20	3	16	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
11¾	4⅝	Wynn Intl	3	42	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
13	6½	WymBn .50	7	2	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
3¾	1⅝	Wyomisng	4	12	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
13¾	12⅝	Xonics Inc	44	12	13½	13¼	13½+	⅜
5¾	3⅝	Zero Mf .10e	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Zimmr Hom		3	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	

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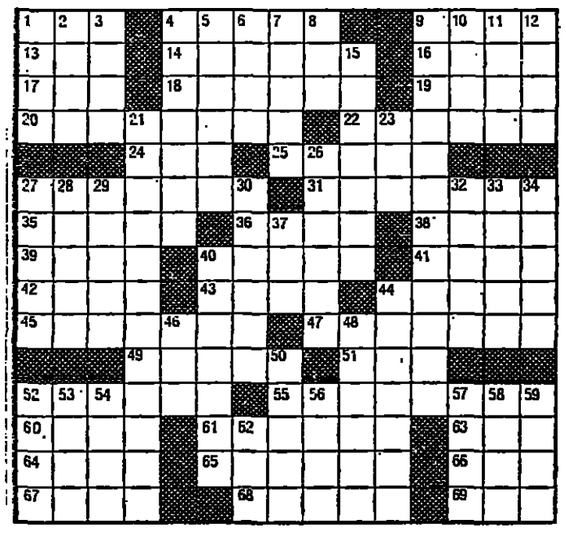
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Ziegfeld
4 Arness or Caan
9 Verne character
13 Writer Deighton
14 List enders
16 Leafstalk angle
17 City route: Abbr.
18 Ornamental collar
19 Hindu incarnation
20 Shoe-storage gear
22 U.S.A.F. people
24 Author Levin
25 Skin: Prefix
27 Astronomical numbers
31 Talked like a Southern belle
35 "You —— to be in pictures"
36 Inventor of a sign language
38 Recital piece
39 Pinball quietus
40 Current style
41 Forsake
42 Soft drinks
43 Caesar's yesterday
44 Mesa's cousin
45 Legendary Roman king
47 Ricotta and Swiss
49 Rattled
51 —— rule
52 Optimally
55 —— not (probably)
60 Conn. campus
61 Resembling fat
63 Bask
64 Neighbor of Nev.
65 Possessions
66 —— *rata*
67 Kind of chest
68 Scout outings
69 Swerve

DOWN

1 Excess flesh
2 Counter-clockwise
3 —— 'clock
4 Easy gait
5 Lacking ethical judgment
6 French *mother*
7 Incited, with "on"
8 Thus, in Dundee
9 Near thing
10 Oral, e.g.
11 Jester
12 Pearl Buck heroine
15 Got top billing
21 Near thing
23 "—— Yankee Doodle . . ."
26 Paradisiacal
27 Reached
28 Ramée's pseudonym
29 Girl-watcher
30 Unruffled
32 Oafish ones
33 Typewriter type
34 *Shows fondness*
37 Through
40 Scotland's emblem
44 Moreover
46 Bullish times
48 Native salt
50 River to the Gulf of Cambay
52 Indian nurse
53 South Sea staple
54 Radarscope signal
56 *Saturate*
57 Make out
58 Nimbus
59 TV interference
62 Somewhat: Suffix



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	10	50	Clear
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Cloudy	MILAN	8	46	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	39	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—14	7	Cloudy
ATHENS	12	53	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—6	21	Snow
BEIRUT	11	52	Showers	MUNICH	3	37	Cloudy
BELGRADE	0	32	Snow	NEW YORK	4	39	Fair
BERLIN	4	39	Overcast	NICE	13	55	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Cloudy	OSLO	—1	30	Fog
BUDAPEST	2	36	Overcast	PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	2	36	Showers
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Overcast	SOFIA	2	36	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Clear	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Overcast	TEHERAN	3	37	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Overcast	TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavailable
FLORENCE	7	45	Rain	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy	VENICE	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy	VIENNA	3	37	Snow
HELSINKI	1	34	Overcast	WARSAW	—1	30	Overcast
ISTANBUL	6	43	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	2	36	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear	ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy				
LONDON	6	43	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	8	46	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

February 3, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $5.67
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. — $8.38
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss.pr. — SF62.44
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. — $61.72
(w) Austral Trust S.A. — $3.50

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond — SF769.95
— (d) Conbar — SF686.00
— (d) Grobar — SF427.00
— (d) Stockbar — SF745.00

(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l. — $29.75
(w) Browninvest — $12.13
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. — $10.47
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. — $4.62

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l — $11.28
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $8.46
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF911
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $500.95
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. — $7.16
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. — $10.04
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $7.53

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec — SF534.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF66.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF58.50
— (d) Energievalor — SF70.50
— (d) Usec — SF534.00
— (d) Europavalor — SF117.00
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $3.94

G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) G.S. America Fd. — $2.39
— (w) G.S. Income Fd. — $7.96
(w) D.G.G. — $36.13
(d) Delta Invest. Fund — $9.32
(d) Delta Multifund — $7.45
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund — Yen 5,568
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.33
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $9.43
(w) Dr. Interct Inv Fd. — $11.26
— LF942
(d) Executive Fd of Canada — $5.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $7.88
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $12.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. — $17.36
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. — $7.82

(d) Fiducem — BF790
(w) First Intern'l Fd. — $101.14
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $14.31
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $23.49
(d) First Security Cap Fd. — $28.72
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $49.39
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $16.06
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. — SF1,587*
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — SF74.10
(d) Fonditalia — $10.16
(d) Fund of Nations — $5.05
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $0.77
(w) Future Australia Fd. — Aus.$7.09

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $8.99
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $19.99
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.26
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. — $6.67
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV — $5,124.17
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet — $20.79
(d) Icofund — $9.47
(w) Ingrow — $23.00
(d) Interfin — SF288.10
(d) Interfund S.A. — $9.36
(d) Interitalia — Lire 7,152
(w) Intermarket Fund — $94.23
(w) Int'l Income Fund — $22.12
(r) Int'l Invest Network — $10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd — Can.$2.84
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.61
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. — $7.76
(r) Invest Atlantiques — $22.49
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $8.44
(r) Jealfortune Int'l Fd S.A. — $1.33
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $12.86
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $41.69
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $11.29

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East. Trust — $44.01
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $33.80
— (r) Jardine Selection NV — $11.35

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,402
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F — $3.35
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $14.06
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold — $23.82

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. — SF317.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF344.00
(w) Luxfund — $17.47
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $10.95
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.73
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.16
(w) N.A.M.F. — $54.26
(w) Nippon Fund — $24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $6.03
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. — $7.35
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. — $1.719
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $2.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $17.88
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,879
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF3,374
(d) Rentinvest — LF781

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund — $4.58
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.78
— (d) Global Fund — $4.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF46.99

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $10.64

SHARE GROUP:

— (d) Share Realty — $13.18
— (d) Share Int'l Fund — $4.57
— (w) Shareholders Excal. — $4.44

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund — SF21.07
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.13
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. — $6.76
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM82.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. — SF1,423
— (r) Securwins — SF1,021
(d) Sorna Fund — $137.99
(w) Star Fund — $5.62
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. — $5.50

SWISS BANK CORP.:

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— (d) Intervalor — SF58.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF263.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF187.75
— (d) Univ Bond Select — SF71.25
— (d) Universal Fund — SF76.74

(w) Talent Global Fund — $5.41
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea.) — $13.86
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $25.85
(w) Transpacific Fund — $14.27

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist. — $0.97*
+ (r) Do. Accumulation — $1.25
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l. — $3.06

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. — SF58.25
— (d) Bond Invest. — SF65.75
— (d) Convert-Invest. — SF71.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. — SF105.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. — SF78.00
— (d) Globinvest. — SF55.00
— (d) Pacific Invest. — SF56.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest. — —
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. — SF277.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. — SF174.00

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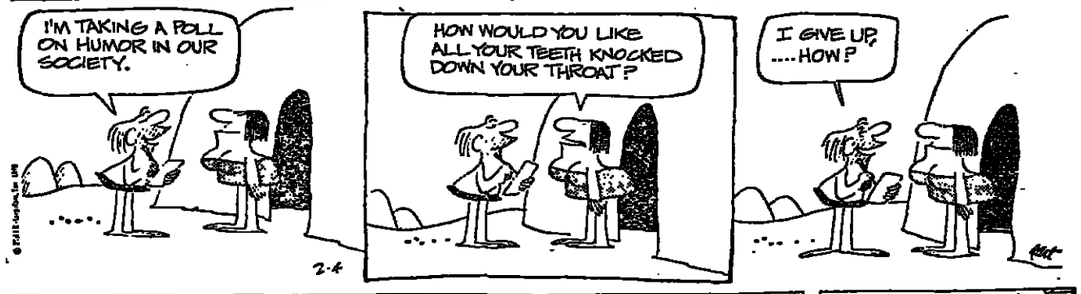
— (d) Atlantictonds — DM14.00
— (d) Europafonds — DM29.80
— (d) Unifonds — DM17.90
— (d) Unirenta — DM39.60
— (d) Unispecial I. — DM47.10
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd. — $2.08
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. — $10.40
(w) Western Growth Fd. — $4.71
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,042.33
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,188.32
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. — $239.00
(w) Worldwide Securities — $30.56
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DM — Deutsche Mark: * — Ex-dividend: † — New: N.A. — Not available: BF — Belgian francs: LF — Luxembourg francs: SF — Swiss francs: + — Offer prices: a — Asked.

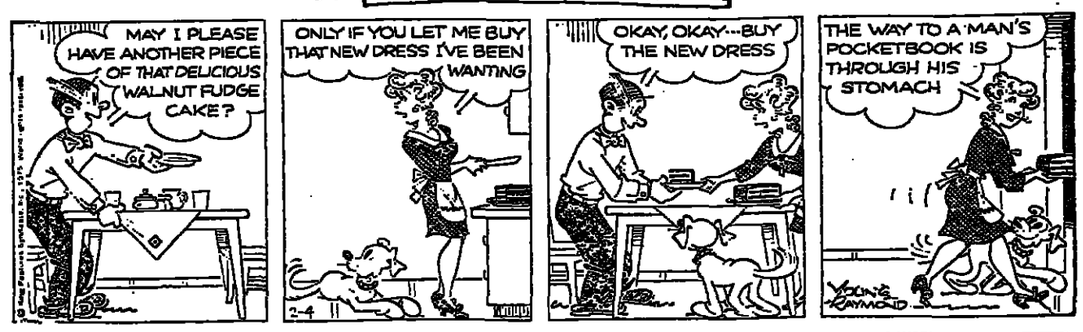
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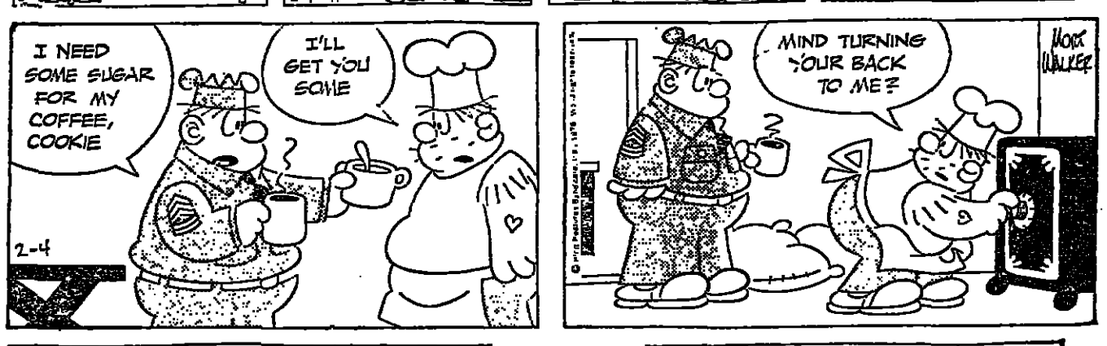
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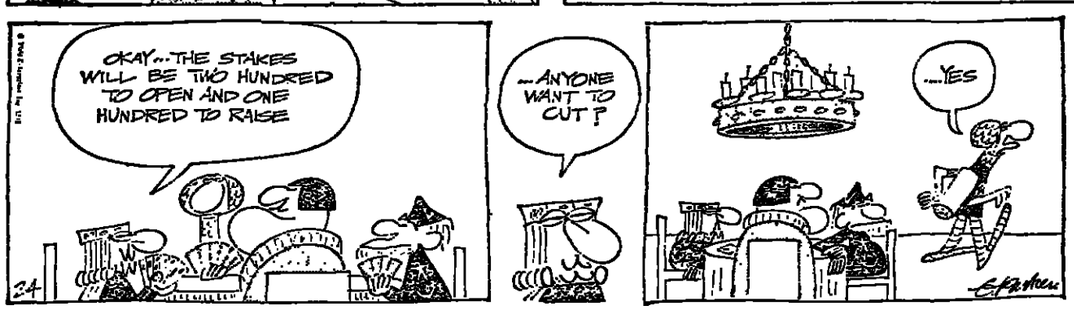
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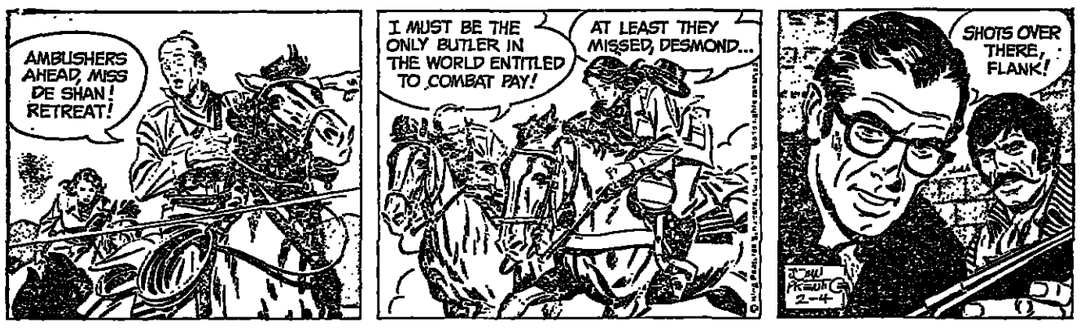
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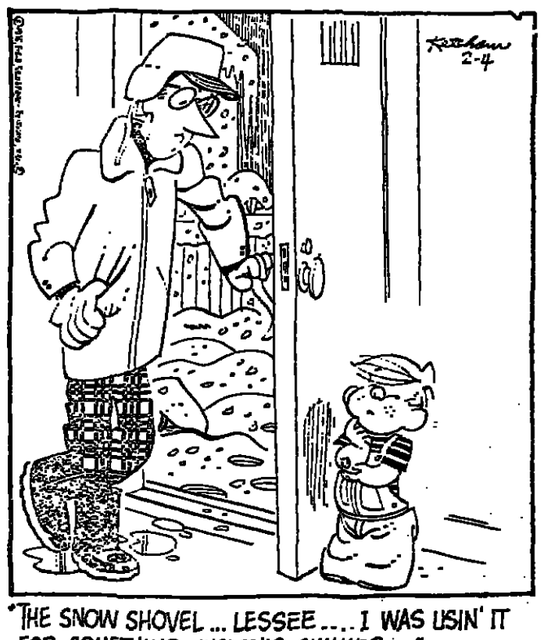
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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RIGOR SNACK MASCOT OBTUSE

Answer: *Profits where they sell drinks*—"BAR-GAINS"

BOOKS

BLUE EYES

By Jerome Charyn. Simon and Shuster. 234 pp. $7.95.

WHO IS ANGELINA?

By Al Young. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 280 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"HOW do you like your blue-eyed boy/Mister Death," asks the epigraph of Jerome Charyn's eighth novel, "Blue Eyes." Only it isn't e. e. cummings's "defunct" Buffalo Bill who's being referred to now: it's a *hunter on the urban frontier*, Manfred "Shotgun" Coen, detective first grade, New York City Police Department—blue-eyed Jew from the Bronx, whose parents ran a tiny egg store on Boston Road until they ended it all by going "into the oven" of their walkup. Whose best friends from childhood are the owners of the neighborhood candy store, a Peruvian family with citywide interests in gambling, prostitution, and *pornographic films*. Whose suits are herringbone and socks magenta. Whose favorite restaurants are Cuban. Whose sidekick and buff is "Arnold the Spic," a club-footed Puerto Rican with a fetish for handcuffs and sirens. Whose duty hours are spent hunting down a Chinese-Creole pimp named Chino Reyes (except when Manfred and Chino join forces to rescue the daughter of a wealthy theatrical producer from a Mexican white-slave ring). And whose off-duty hours are spent hitting Ping-Pong balls with his trusty Mark V at Schiller's club.

Does Mr. Charyn ever overindulge his taste for the ethnically obscure and the sexually bizarre? Occasionally, he does. It's difficult to see what he's getting at with his lengthy side trip into the religious habits of the Mexican "pork-eaters," the *chuetas*, or "Crypto-Jews who converted to Catholicism to preserve the wholeness of their skin." (Through a mind-boggling plot complication, we are introduced to Mordeckay Chistobal da Silva Gabriol, who pays a visit on his candy-store cousins in the Bronx and gets embrolled with a cuckolding *palestino*.) It seems a little far fetched when Chino Reyes chases the prostitute he's in love with into her Lesbian hangout and gets beaten up by two women bouncers. And it's sometimes hard to follow the sort of street slang that generates sentences like "Do you think the glom is hooked?"

But on the whole "Blue Eyes" works. At its best, Mr. Charyn's knock-kneed prose forces one deep into his inimitable world of tough-talking freaks and fuzz. You won't forget in a hurry the picture of Manfred Coen with his gym shorts, holster and badge on, trading slams and slices with a Ping-Pong hustler from a downtown athletic club. And there's even a sort of twisted transcendent meaning to the violent ends that Coen and Chino meet in Schiller's Ping-Pong club: What benign fate would you expect for a blue-eyed überJew and a Creole Chinese in a world of such solidarity?

Ethnicity is the subject too of Al Young's second novel, "Who is Angelina?" In her search for identity and a clear head in post-1960s America, Angelina Green, a 26-year-old, educated black woman, looks askance at a friend from Detroit high school days who has named her children Ahmed and Jomo, and the family terrier Black Pride. At a party next door to her cottage in San Francisco, Angelina tells a pretentious fat man in a fancy dashiki and an ascot that he's "stupid, sick, jive, ill-mannered, gross, and... one aggravating corny Negro." (Later, when the same man is unctuously interviewing her for a job and observes, "You're undeniably an attractive young woman," she shoots back, "I think you have nice legs yourself, Mr. Crawford, if I may be so insouciant as to say so.")

And after she has run down and beaten up a young purse snatcher and has it put to her that she oughtn't to press charges because "The prisons are already disproportionately filled with blacks," she snarls, "Yeah and with rapists and murderers and people that would just as soon slash your throat as look at you... This simple-ass petty criminal, next thing you know he'll be publishing his letters and memoirs and screaming about police brutality and the black struggle and all he is, is a good dam punk..."

Unhappily, Mr. Young's skills tend to work against this particular novel. Ironically, the more deftly he distinguishes the character of Angelina from the skillfully articulated types that surround her and try to tempt her to take up their ways, the more "Who Is Angelina?" tends to resemble countless *Bildungsromane* that have come before it. For what can one say about Angelina in the end except that she's an intelligent, questing human being who's successfully cut loose from drugs, drink, drag and dropouts, and is now into meditation.

Still, to say that Angelina is a three-dimension person surrounded by comically delineated clichés is saying something. And so one looks for Mr. Young in his future books to say a good deal more.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 118 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

This week	Last week	Weeks list
FICTION		
1 Centennial, By James Michener	1	1
2 The Seven-per-Cent Solution, edited by Nicholas Meyer	2	2
3 Something Happened, by Joseph Heller	3	3
4 The Pirate, by Harold Robbins	4	4
5 The Ebony Tower, by John Fowles	5	2
6 Lady, by Thomas Tryon	7	2
7 Harlequin, by Morris West	6	3
8 Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy, by John Le Carré	8	2
9 The Dogs of War, by Frederick Forsyth	9	2
10 Jaws, by Peter Benchley	—	6
GENERAL		
1 The Bermuda Triangle, by Charles Berlitz	3	2
2 All Things Bright and Beautiful, by James Herriot	1	1
3 The Palace Guard, by Dan Rather and Gary Paul Gates	2	2
4 Strictly Speaking, by Edwin Newman	4	2
5 Tales of Power, by Carlos Castaneda	5	2
6 A Bridge too Far, by Cornelius Ryan	6	3
7 The Memory Book, by Harry Lorayne and Jerry Lucas	7	2
8 The Ultra Secret, by F.W. Winterbotham	10	1
9 The Woman He Loved, by Ralph G. Martin	—	24
10 Helter Skelter, by Vincent Bugliosi with Curt Gentry	8	2

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	O	T	O	R		F	L	O	P		A	S	P	S
O	R	A	L	E		R	E	N	O		C	L	A	N
O	C	H	E	R		O	T	I	S		R	O	S	E
M	A	R	I	E	A	N	T	O	I	N	E	T	T	E
			C	A	N	T		N	E	Y		H	E	R
W	A	S		O	I	E	S		S	A	M			
E	L	L	A		O	N	U	S		C	A	L	I	F
D	I	A	M	O	N	D		N	E	C	K	L	A	C	E
S	A	V	O	R		S	U	M	O		I	T	E	R
			S	O	D		P	I	N	K		E	R	N
S	H	E		N	E	A	R		T	I	N	S		
T	A	L	E		O	F		T	W	O		C	I	T	I	E	S
O	V	E	N		O	R	A	N		F	A	T	A	L
L	O	C	O		R	I	T	E		E	R	A	S	E
A	C	T	S		M	A	T	S		D	E	L	E	D

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South took advantage of a delicate defensive error to bring home a game contract on the diagramed deal. South landed as shown in a contract of five clubs after West opened one heart and his opponents uncovered their spade fit.

The opening lead was the heart ace, and a heart was continued, giving East a ruff. East made the routine return of the spade queen, and this gave South his opportunity. He ruffed the spade lead and led out all the trumps followed by his heart winner to find himself in this position:

NORTH
♠ K
♡ —
◇ A 8 6
♣ —

WEST
♠ A
♡ —
◇ K 10 9
♣ —

EAST
♠ J 10
♡ —
◇ 3 2
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ 10
◇ Q J 5
♣ —

The last heart now squeezed West in spades and diamonds, so the game was made. The post-mortem revealed that East could have beaten the contract by shifting to a diamond at the third trick, thus removing the vital entry from the dummy prematurely. But this was certainly hard to judge at the table.

Today's Hand

NORTH
♠ K 8 7 5
♡ Q 8
◇ A 8 6 4
♣ K Q 2

WEST (D)
♠ A 9 6 2
♡ A 9 7 6 3
◇ K 10 9 7
♣ —

EAST
♠ Q J 10 4 3
♡ 5
◇ 3 2
♣ 8 7 5 4 3

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ K J 10 4 2
◇ Q J 5
♣ A J 10 9 6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♡	Dbl.	1 ♠	2 ♠
3 ♠	Pass	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	4 ◇	Pass	4 ♡
Pass	5 ♣	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart ace.

هكذا من الأصل

U.S. Ousted by Mexico; Connors Has Rich Day



Associated Press.
ico's Raul Ramirez backhands Roscoe Tanner's shot.

Ramirez Dominates

By Ted Green

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 3.—It began yesterday as it had the previous two days: With mariachis serenading and those exuberant rooters from south of the border waving the miniature red, white and green flags and chanting, "Rao-ool, Rao-ool."

It ended much the same way.

Raul Ramirez, Mexico's one-man tennis gang, finished what he started three days ago—an improbable upset of the United States by his Davis Cup team—when he outplayed Roscoe Tanner, 7-5, 7-9, 6-4, 6-2, to give his country the third and deciding point in the second round of the North American zone competition.

The cheer "May-hee-co, May-hee-co" that went up periodically at the racquet club was more than understandable and a long time coming. It was Mexico's second Davis Cup victory over the United States in 23 matches and first in 13 years. Thus Mexico's captain, Pancho Contreras, called it his country's biggest victory ever.

For America, there was no better reflection of a lost weekend than the empty seats for Stan Smith's impressive but fruitless victory in the final singles match that made the final score 3-2 for Mexico. About 1,000 of the crowd of 3,196 had left when Smith finished off Roberto Chavez, 6-2, 9-7, 6-1.

So for the second straight year the United States got knocked off when it wasn't supposed to. It may be some time before anyone comes up with a catchy phrase like "Bogota Bushwhack"—a reference to America's loss last January to an unknown Colombian team—but still, not many people were prepared for what Mexico pulled off.

But Ramirez was. Cat-quick, relentless and tireless, he was almost as brilliant against Tanner—in a nerve-wracking, pressure match—as he was in beating Smith in singles Friday and in holding up more than his end in Mexico's crucial doubles victory yesterday.

His reward is that now, in the eyes of his countrymen, he's in the same class as the late Rafael Osuna, a man he learned from years ago, and idolized. And perhaps fittingly, the man who was instrumental in Mexico beating the United States back in 1962 in Mexico City. And perhaps fittingly, too, Ramirez and company will take on defending Davis Cup champion South Africa in Mexico City, probably in early April.

"We planned no dates," Contreras said. "It was the United States that was planning." Mexico's captain then smiled and continued toweling himself off. He had been thrown into a swimming pool, fully clothed, by his team.

There was no frivolity on the American side.

U.S. captain Dennis Ralston, asked if it wasn't symbolic of the times that America's best player, Jimmy Connors, was off in Las Vegas collecting $100,000 (for beating Rod Laver) while his country was being eliminated from the Davis Cup, said, rather grim-faced:

"It's something I've thought about a lot the last year but I'd prefer to talk about the match."

Pressed, Ralston said: "It's been suggested that America's tennis players lack nationalistic spirit. Well, Arthur Ashe phoned today to wish us luck. So did Tom Gorman and Erik Van Dillen. Stan Smith went out and played a meaningless match today that was probably the toughest he's ever had to play, just because it was for nothing. I'd say they all have spirit . . . except one."

There was little doubt he meant Connors. Ralston had asked Connors to play Davis Cup months ago but he refused for what he called personal reasons.

Ralston, in his fourth year of captaincy, said he now doubts he'll be asked back. "I think they'll (the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association) push for a new captain because we lost," he said, "and so Connors will play. I've heard he'll play if there's a different captain."

The apparent ill feelings on the U.S. side couldn't and shouldn't detract from the accomplishment of Mexico . . . which this weekend was synonymous with Raul Ramirez.

He played intelligently, sometimes almost flawlessly and with a maturity beyond his 21 years. He hit back just about everything Smith sent his way Friday. He covered the cement court and covered for his less-talented partner, Vicente Zarauzua, in the come-from-way-behind doubles victory over Dick Stockton and Bob Lutz yesterday. And he made it look oh-so-easy against Tanner yesterday.

© Los Angeles Times.

Purse of $100,000

By Red Smith

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 3 (NYT).—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, one craps table remained busy in the casino of Caesars Palace, the beauty and chivalry played quietly at 10 blackjack tables, the clank and whir and occasional jingle of the slots had almost subsided, and out back in the tennis pavilion Rod Laver was practicing.

"I could never get Jimmy up so early," said Bill Riordan, manager of Jimmy Connors, who was packing an extra hour and a half in the sack before warming up for the most grossly opulent match ever played at the genteel game invented to amuse guests at a lawn party.

Approximately six hours later, at the end of a four-set struggle that had brought wild animal cries from 3,800 witnesses—who had paid up to $100 a seat—they gathered at center court to whack up the loot: $100,000 for Connors and the use of a new car for a year, $60,000 for Laver, plus pre-arranged percentages of television revenue that might bring the winner's total to $150,000.

For the benefit of television viewers in the Eastern time zone, play started at 10 a.m., simultaneously with church services in this Godly community. It lasted slightly more than three hours and it was beautiful, putting patrons into transports of excitement and cupidity, especially if they were taking odds on Laver, the outsider. When Connors won, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5, his backers collected $5,000 for each $7,000 invested.

Mary Outerbridge, who brought lawn tennis to the United States and introduced it to the swells on Staten Island, N.Y., would have been shaken.

This was the first match ever between Laver, the unsinkable Australian who twice won the Grand Slam (the French, Australian, British and American championships), and Connors, the current Wimbledon and U.S. champion who is ranked No. 1 in the world. From the moment they made their entrance, it was obvious that Laver had the crowd with him, for a variety of reasons.

For one thing, he is 36 and Connors 22. Not many of Jimmy's generation can afford Las Vegas, and old crocks tend to root for old crocks. For another, Connors has been no slave of convention: the Vegas mob is strictly establishment. And for another, the price on Laver was right. There was no reliable estimate of the amount of action handled here by the estimable Santa Anita Book Shop, but Riordan said he knew of one man who had bet $14,000 on Connors to win $10,000 and another who had laid $1,400 to win $1,000. Later it was rumored that Riordan knew still another who had risked $28,000 against $20,000 but he was not around to confirm it.

He did say that this match had brought shoals of promoters to this holy city with "fantastic" offers for a match between Connors and John Newcombe (who beat Jimmy recently in the Australian championship). "And Buenos Aires wants us down there for a half-million-dollar match with Guillermo Vilas," he said, "but I don't like the political climate. Jimmy might get kidnapped."

Harry Hopman, the practically eternal leader of Australia's Davis Cup teams, expressed in advance what this match could tell a student of the game not interested in gambling. It would be interesting, he predicted, to see how the dissimilar temperaments of the players revealed themselves on the court.

It was fascinating. Here was the senior citizen Laver, left-handed, sharp-featured and a trifle bandy, with an orange shirt to match his orange hair. There was undisciplined youth, also left-handed, with his page boy hairdo, all in white except for red, white and blue hoops at the left shoulder and a wristband of red, white and blue on the left forearm. When Laver entered the hall to a burst of cheering, Connors—loosening up like a fighter before the opening bell—hopped up and down repeating a single obscenity again and again under his breath.

Even before the action started, Connors seemed to strain with eagerness. Even after it began, Laver's demeanor was one of repose. In the first two sets it was impetuous youth always on the attack against a wily strategist whose strategy wasn't quite coming off.

In the third set Rod began to get the depth he wanted with his ground strokes and was able to leave the baseline for the first time. Moving to the attack, he was able to mix his strokes in bewildering variety. Now Connors had to reach for something extra. He found it.

Not even when it was finished did they step out of character. Said Laver: "Sometimes my poor old body can't get there." Asked whether he would welcome a rematch: "If I could get a year younger."

Said Connors, who had paused only occasionally to order a spectator to shut up: "I think I behaved all right—for me."

Borg Defeats Ashe in Final On Comeback

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3 (UPI).—Sweden's Bjorn Borg, the top seed, scored four straight points in the final game in posting a 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, comeback victory over Arthur Ashe yesterday to win a World Championship Tennis tournament.

After dropping the first set, the 18-year-old Swede held his serve in his next nine games while breaking Ashe twice to pocket the $12,000 first-prize money. Ashe, the third seed, received $6,000 in the 1-hour-48-minute final.

Ashe, 31, won the first set on his net play, but Borg took that away from him in the second and third sets with flurries of two-handed backhands and hard-driving forehands.

Borg said, "I was very satisfied with my serve today. Everything seemed to go well."

Taylor Wins

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Unseeded Roger Taylor of Britain beat fifth-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States, 7-6, 7-6, yesterday in the finals of the Roanoke tennis tournament.

Taylor, who had almost passed up the event to act as Jimmy Connors's practice partner in Las Vegas, had beaten second-seeded Jurgen Fassenbender of West Germany and American Alex Mayer on his way to the finals.

In the doubles final, Gerulaitis and Mayer beat Ion Tiriac of Romania and Juan Gisbert of Spain, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5.

Youth Triumphs

FAIRFAX, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—Martina Navratilova, 18, routed Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-3, 6-1, yesterday to capture the $15,000 first prize in a women's Virginia Slims tennis tournament.

Navratilova, eighth seeded, was never challenged in gaining her first tournament victory of the year. The Czechoslovak broke Melville's serve in the second game of the first set and overwhelmed her with service breaks in games three, five and seven in the second set to coast to victory.

Navratilova will be allowed to keep the prize money for the first time in her career instead of turning it over to the Czechoslovakian Tennis Association, but she said this was not a motivation in her play. "When I play," she said, "I really don't think about the money."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

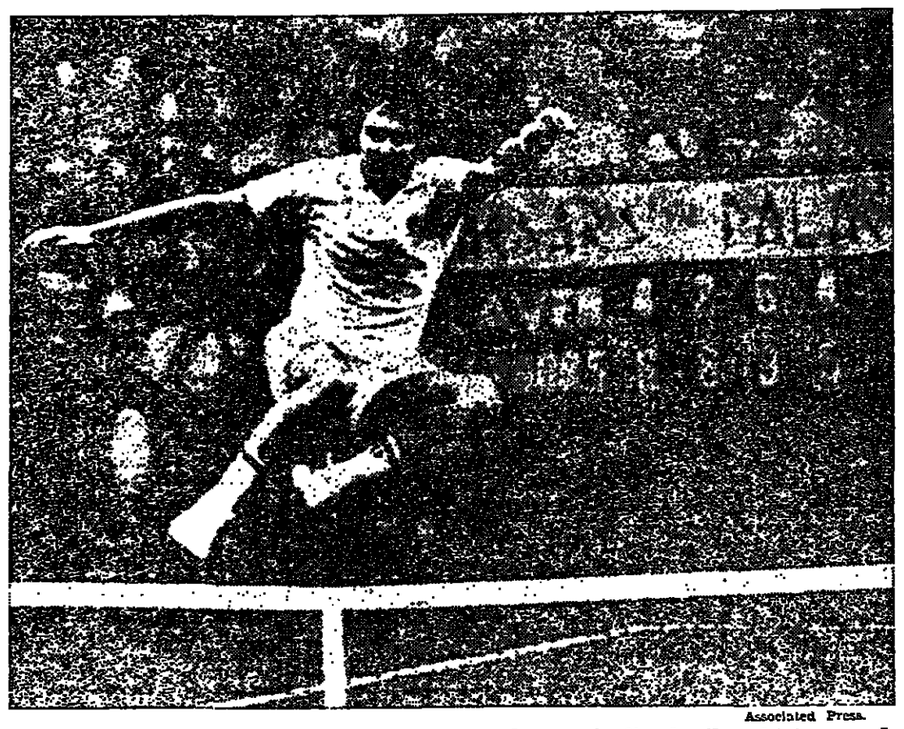
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	35	14	.714	—
Buffalo	33	18	.647	3
New York	26	25	.510	10
Philadelphia	21	30	.412	15
Central Division				
Washington	36	14	.720	—
Houston	25	26	.490	11 1/2
Cleveland	24	26	.480	12
Atlanta	21	33	.388	17
New Orleans	6	42	.125	29

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit	31	22	.589	—
Chicago	29	21	.580	1/2
KC-Omaha	28	26	.500	4 1/2
Milwaukee	24	25	.490	5
Pacific Division				
Golden State	30	20	.600	—
Seattle	25	25	.490	5 1/2
Portland	22	28	.440	8
Phoenix	20	27	.426	8 1/2
Los Angeles	19	30	.388	10 1/2

Sunday's Games

Seattle 119, Los Angeles 112 (Clark 32, Brown 20; Allen 23, Smith 20).
New Orleans 118, New York 114 (Maravich 33, Stallworth, James 15; Frazier 24, Monroe 22).
Cleveland 116, Detroit 98 (Cleamons 22, Snyder 21; Lanier 29, Adams 19).
Kansas City-Omaha 137, Golden State 101 (Archibald 30, Walker 22; Barry 34, Beard 17).
Boston 120, Milwaukee 103 (Cowens 24, White 20; Abdul-Jabbar 23, Dandridge 22).
Chicago 97, Washington 80 (Love 34, Walker 18; Chenier 19, Hayes 11).
Philadelphia 90, Houston 77 (Collins 28, Carter 25; Tomjanovich 18, Newlin 16).



Associated Press.
JUMPING TO CONCLUSION—Jimmy Connors clears net after he thought he scored winning point against Rod Laver; but his shot was ruled out. He soon won match.

Kapp Wins Another Round Against NFL

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Joe Kapp always called tequila his "truth serum." And the more he drank that night in 1967, the more he recognized the truth that he deserved the blame for the Minnesota Vikings' loss to the Green Bay Packers the previous Sunday afternoon.

"It was my fault," Kapp kept saying. "My fault." "No," snapped Lonnie Warwick, "It was my fault."

Lonnie Warwick, a Viking linebacker, also had been drinking tequila.

"It was my fault," Kapp repeated.

"Let's fight," Warwick challenged.

Joe Kapp was outweighed by Lonnie Warwick by about 20 pounds. Moments later, in the moonlight outside the bar, Joe Kapp was quickly outfought. But despite the ignominy of being flattened and the embarrassment of a black eye, Joe Kapp was the winner with his teammates.

"The point was, Joe fought him," another Viking said. "Joe's not afraid of anything."

'Rozelle Rule'

Joe Kapp showed he was not even afraid of the National Football League in filing his anti-trust suit three years ago. And he's winning this fight—big. U.S. District Judge William Sweigert reaffirmed Friday his Dec. 20 ruling that the NFL draft of college players without modification, its standard player contract and its "Rozelle Rule" were illegal. Sweigert denied the NFL the right to appeal his ruling, pending the outcome of Kapp's damage suit, scheduled to go to trial May 19 in San Francisco before a six-person jury.

But the NFL continues to defy Sweigert's ruling. It's a strange posture for an organization that would not tolerate a player or a team defying Sweigert if he were a *field judge in a game.*

According to the NFL, the "merits" of Sweigert's ruling remain "very much in doubt." It has no "immediate plans for any change in our practices, pending final determination of these issues." But to some legal minds familiar with anti-trust cases, the NFL is being "foolhardy in trying to bull its way through this" in the hope that the Supreme Court eventually will overturn Sweigert's ruling. With appeals, the case won't get to the Supreme Court for about two years. But if the nation's highest court upholds Sweigert, the NFL would be subject to million-dollar damage suits by dozens, if not hundreds, of players. Kapp, for example, hopes to collect $10 million in damages for having been denied the "free opportunity to make a living" by violations of anti-trust laws.

'Wait for Damages'

"I would advise a player drafted last week," says an attorney familiar with the NFL situation, "to sign with the team that selected him, then wait for the damages."

The most damages probably would accrue to a first-round draft choice who could command an auction for his services. Steve Bartkowski, the quarterback from the University of California who was the first player selected, has claimed that he "would play for nothing," but he was worth an All-Pro offensive tackle, George Kunz, and a first-round choice to the Atlanta Falcons in a trade with the Baltimore Colts.

"That trade," says an attorney who has studied the NFL system, "was worth money to that young man. That money belongs to him."

Under the Rozelle Rule, Joe Namath, who will become a free agent May 1 if he hasn't signed a new contract with the New York Jets by then, could join another NFL team, as long as the Jets were compensated in players and/or draft choices. But if the Rozelle Rule is illegal, as Sweigert has determined, then Namath could join any NFL team without the Jets receiving any compensation. That surely would make Namath's choice easier. Should the NFL require him to comply with the Rozelle Rule, he could file suit for damages if the Supreme Court upholds the Sweigert ruling.

'Uneasy Moments'

"I don't care what the NFL professes in its statements," says an anti-trust attorney. "If I were trying to defend them, I'd be having some uneasy moments."

Perhaps the NFL is maintaining its posture in order to justify its defense of the Rozelle Rule in a suit by John Mackey, once the president of the NFL Players Association, that is scheduled to go to trial in Minneapolis tomorrow. During the 1970 season, the Rozelle Rule was applied when Kapp, who had demanded a $1.25-million contract over five years from the Minnesota Vikings, joined the Boston Patriots for $100,000 annually in a three-year contract. The Vikings were compensated with John Charles, a defensive back, and a first-round draft choice. The next year, Kapp was barred by the Patriots from training camp when he refused to sign a standard player contract.

Not long after that the Atlanta Falcons' coach, Norm Van Brocklin, asked Kapp's attorneys about his availability. Van Brocklin was told to speak to Pete Rozelle, the NFL commissioner, which he presumably did. Kapp's attorneys never heard from Van Brocklin again.

Contract 'Ultimatum'

The year before, Kapp had broken off negotiations with the Vikings when their general manager, Jim Finks, issued the quarterback an ultimatum regarding his contract. Kapp, typically, bristled at Finks's use of the word "ultimatum."

"I don't answer ultimatums," Kapp said. "I'm not some kind of slave."

And now the NFL is defying a federal judge's ultimatum, perhaps to its eventual chaos. Pete Rozelle might be wise to drink some of Kapp's truth serum.

Palmer Trails Leader by 1 As Golf Enters Final Round

HONOLULU, Feb. 3 (AP).—A big, broad smile stretched across the often photographed face. Arnold Palmer, 45, was very obviously delighted.

"Not at all. No sir. I don't mind going into any last round just one shot back," he said. "If I'm not any further back than that, I'm very, very happy."

And very happy he is. Because Palmer, a struggling non-winner for the last two years, is in just that situation: one shot back of young Forrest Fezler going into today's final round of the $220,000 Hawaiian Open golf tournament.

"I haven't been in this situation in quite a while," Palmer said. "I'm very pleased. One stroke back, well, that's fine. Just fine."

Palmer, determined to recapture the flair and drama that once made him the game's most feared competitor, sloshed to a 3-under-par 69 in yesterday's third round in this rain-delayed tournament.

Fezler, whose only tour triumph came in last year's Southern Open, managed a 4-under-par 68 on the soggy Waialae Country Club course.

Fezler has a 54-hole total of 204, 12 under par. Palmer was tied with Lou Graham at 205. Graham holed an 80-yard shot from the rough for an eagle on his final hole and the best round of the rainy day, a 65.

Al Geiberger, who led the first two days, slipped to a 71 and was tied at 206 with Gary Groh. Groh had a 70.

Saturday's play was washed out by a tropical storm that dumped some five inches of rain on the 7,154-yard course. Another heavy shower delayed play for more than half an hour yesterday and sent the players scurrying for cover under palm and banyan trees, some ducking into nearby houses.

Jack Nicklaus, the defending champion, had a 70 and was eight shots out of the lead at 212.

Johnny Miller, the record-setting winner of the first two tournaments of the year, is not competing.

Palmer, still exerting a magic influence over the galleries, twice had a share of the lead but just couldn't quite hold on.

"It wasn't a bad round, but it wasn't a good one," he said.

Knicks Add Height to Their Playoff Chances

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (NYT).—Coming to New York may be the get-well prescription for the unhappy Neal Walk and the stumbling Knicks.

Coaches and general managers throughout the National Basketball Association agreed yesterday that the Knicks bought themselves a spot in the playoffs with Saturday's acquisition of Walk and Jim Barnett from the New Orleans Jazz for Henry Bibby, a firstround draft pick and $100,000.

"This is not the first time the Knicks had expressed an interest in Walk," said Jerry Colangelo, the general manager of the Phoenix Suns, by telephone from Phoenix. "Red [Holzman, the Knicks' general manager and coach] talked to me about a trade for Walk last season and then backed off. I think the Knicks got Neal cheaply if he can come back anywhere near his 1972-73 playing form."

The 6-foot-10-inch 250-pound Walk, expected to add rebounding and muscle to the Knicks, averaged 20.2 points and 13 rebounds a game that season with the Suns.

Colangelo knows Walk perhaps better than anyone in pro basketball. Walk, the nation's leading college rebounder in 1969, was the second pick in the draft after the Suns had lost a coin toss to the Milwaukee Bucks, who selected Kareem Abdul-Jabbar first.

The Suns signed Walk for a $500,000 contract after some fierce bidding against the American Basketball Association. Colangelo watched Walk grow up and go through the painful experience of an unhappy marriage. *After five seasons with the Suns,* Colangelo traded him to the Jazz at the start of this season.

Bucky Harris, Earl Averill, Billy Herman Gain Fame

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Bucky Harris and Billy Herman, both former playing managers, and Earl Averill, one of the best hitters of his day, were voted into the Baseball Hall of Fame today by the special veterans committee set up to consider "oldtimers" overlooked in the regular balloting.

Warren Giles, former National League president and chairman of the committee, said that Averill and Herman were voted in under the player category and Harris under the umpire-manager-executive branch.

Herman, 65, was player-manager at Pittsburgh in 1947. Two of his players that year were Hall of Famers Ralph Kiner and Hank Greenberg.

Herman appeared in four World Series, three with Chicago and one with Brooklyn. His major league batting average was .304.

Averill, 71, began his career with San Francisco of the Pacific Coast League in 1926 and was purchased at the then unheard-of price of $50,000 by Cleveland in 1929. His lifetime batting average was .318.

Harris, 77, was called the "boy wonder" when he managed the Washington Senators to American League pennants in 1924 and 1925.

NHL Standings

Division 1.

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	32	11	7	71	178	106
Rangers	26	15	10	62	210	166
Islanders	21	17	13	55	172	139
Atlanta	22	20	10	54	147	149
Division 2						
Denver	26	20	5	57	174	159
Chicago	24	22	5	53	164	145
St. Louis	19	23	9	47	161	179
Minnesota	13	30	6	32	133	215
Kansas City	10	34	6	26	134	216
Division 3						
Montreal	30	9	12	72	240	145
Los Angeles	29	9	13	71	178	112
Pittsburgh	20	19	10	50	204	190
Detroit	13	27	10	36	145	198
Washington	4	42	5	13	108	285
Division 4						
Buffalo	33	11	7	73	225	157
Boston	27	14	10	64	232	151
Toronto	19	25	7	45	170	200
California	13	23	9	35	141	214

Sunday's Games

Montreal 5, California 1 (Cournoyer, Lapointe, Wilson, Gainey, Lambert; Hampton).
Boston 3, Philadelphia 1 (Sheppard 2, Bucyk; Esposito; Barber).
Rangers 1, Chicago 1 (Gilles; Hull).
Atlanta 5, Minnesota 3 (Comeau 2, Leonard, Bennett, Romanchych; Goldsworthy, Gratton, Hornbough).
Buffalo 6, Kansas City 1 (Martin 2, Robitaille 2, McNab 2, Lorentz, Spencer; Dryden).
Rangers 5, Detroit 5 (Gilbert 4, Parker; Hogaboom 2, Bergman, Jarry, Hull).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Edmonton 4, Chicago 3 (Rogers, Gilbertson, Long, Kennett; Harris, Zaine, Ingarfield).
Minnesota 5, Winnipeg 4 (Morrison 2, O'Shea 2, Hampson; Hall, Hedberg, Lecuyer, Sjoberg).
Houston 5, Baltimore 2 (Preston 2, Howe, Taylor, Sharrit; West Coast).
Vancouver 4, Toronto 2 (Harris, Pettersson, Tardif; Ecclestone, Walton; Hickey, Martin).
Quebec 4, Cleveland 3 (S. Bernier 2, Cloutier; Sutherland; Leduc 2, McCullough).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Memphis 120, Denver 103 (Williams 29, Johnson 28; Green 20, Calvin 18).
Kentucky 96, Utah 86 (Gilmore 18, Issel 18; Keone 25, Denton 17).
Virginia 109, St. Louis 101 (Robbins 25, Irvine 23; Barnes 21, Lewis 19).
San Antonio 119, Indiana 100 (Gervin 44, Jones 29; McGinnis 34, Knight 20).
New York 126, San Diego 90 (Kenon 31, Erving 21; Jones 22, Lamar 22).



86 PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLERMONT, BEAM, KENTUCKY

Art Buchwald

Another Break-In

WASHINGTON.—"I'm getting desperate," said Plotkin, an unemployed friend of mine. "I think I'll break into the Watergate."

"Are you mad?" I said. "Why would you want to break into the Watergate?"


Buchwald

"I figure it's worth $200,000 if it's worth a dime."

"You can't get $200,000 for breaking into the Watergate. They don't have that kind of money around there."

"I don't expect to get it from th break-in, dummy," Plotkin said. "I plan to sell the literery rights to the robbery. I decided that for what they're paying for Watergate books I could get a Book of the Month out of it. You see, all the other Watergate books have to do with the old break-in. But my story would be about a fresh robbery, so it would be different."

"Plotkin, nobody is going to pay you a fortune to write a book about your break-in. You never worked for the White House."

"What's that got to do with it? I'm a better writer than most of those guys."

"Publishers are paying vast sums for Watergate books not because of the break-in but because so many people in power were involved in covering it up. If you broke into the Watergate, I doubt if it would get into the newspapers."

* * *

Plotkin said, "You don't know that. All you have to do is say the word 'Watergate' to a publisher, and he'll write out a check. You know what a good thief needs these days?"

"A lawyer?"

"No, a literary agent. I thought you might know someone who would handle the rights to my break-in. I think we should keep the paperback contract separate from the hardback sale and put the movie rights up for auction. If we can get Robert Redford to bid against Paul Newman, we could even get a piece of the picture."

"You certainly have thought this out, Plotkin. But aren't you afraid to go to prison?"

"For breaking into Watergate?" Plotkin laughed. "What could I get, six months?"

"You might get more than that," I warned.

"Not if I turned state's evidence and saw the error of my ways."

"But in order to turn state's evidence, you'd have to implicate somebody else. Whom would you implicate?"

"Nixon," said Plotkin happily.

* * *

"How could you implicate Nixon? He would have nothing to do with your break-in."

"So what? He has a pardon from Gerry Ford so they couldn't touch him. It isn't as if I was sending an innocent man to jail."

"But, Plotkin, Nixon has had enough problems of his own without tying him in with a break-in he had nothing to do with. You have to be fair."

"Yeah, but if Nixon hadn't spent so much time covering up the other Watergate break-in and had worked on the economy instead, I might not be out of a job now."

"I don't like it," I said. "But I'll call a literary agent friend of mine and ask him for you."

I placed the call. "How much are publishers paying for Watergate books?" I asked my friend. "Yeah, it's the story of a break-in and it implicates Nixon . . . $75,000? Right, I'll get back to you."

I told Plotkin, "You can get $75,000 against 15 per cent royalties and 50 per cent of the paperback sale."

"That's all?" said Plotkin in disgust. "The hell with it. It isn't worth my time."

Pharaoh's Tomb Is Discovered South of Cairo

SAQQARA, Egypt, Feb. 3 (UPI).—On this desert plain south of Cairo, a team of archaeologists has discovered the tomb of a general who may have been the original builder of King Ramses II's powerful army.

Horenheb, who led the pharaonic army under young Tutankhamen, became king himself in 1335 BC. His uneventful reign set the stage for the coming of Ramses II, one of the most important pharaohs of ancient Egypt.

Horenheb's Saqqara tomb was one of seven pinpointed on a rough map made in the 1840s by Dutch archaeologist Richard Lepsius. "We were very lucky," said Hans Schneider, a member of the Egyptian-British-Dutch team. "We uncovered a pillar mentioning his name in the inscription and a week later we found more evidence."

Geoffrey Martin, who heads the expedition, said it will take 80 workers "at least three more weeks" to excavate the tomb. He believes it most unlikely that much will be found inside.

Horenheb abandoned the building of the tomb when he became pharaoh. His sarcophagus already has been found in Upper Egypt.

Eighty Years On One Rock

By Georgia Dullea

NEW YORK (NYT).—Some say it's better to die on your feet than to live on your knees. Not Psyche, the White Rock girl.

After 80 years on the company's rock, Psyche only grows blonder, leggier, more bubbly by the minute.

Today she stands 5 feet 8 inches tall (she prefers to kneel, of course) and weighs 118 pounds (with her wings on). Somehow, Psyche has grown two inches and shed seven pounds since 1947, the last time the White Rock beverage company redesigned its label.

Has she switched to No-Cal? Certainly not. In fact, Psyche 1975 is about to debut on White Rock's own diet soda labels in about two months. The idea, according to a spokesman, is to snag The Pepsi Generation. "People think of White Rock as an old people's drink. It reminds them of mineral water."

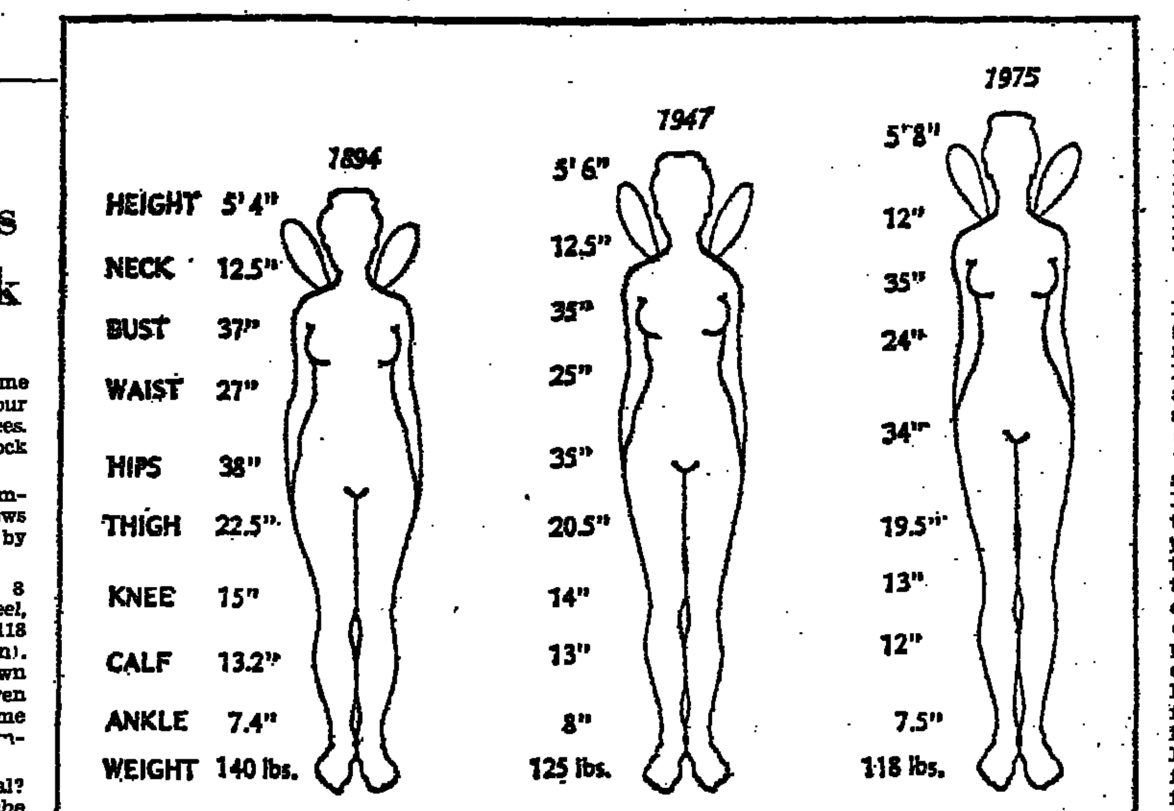
On the other hand, why snub the mineral water market? What White Rock is now striving for is a drawing that blends the with-it Psyche of 1975 with the nostalgic Psyche of 1947. And then there's the question of where to start the gossamer drape.

"The president of White Rock thinks she looks too risqué without her chest covered," the spokesman said. "That area is undecided."

Now Psyche, despite her title (Goddess of Purity), has always gone topless. And that fact apparently didn't faze the company back in 1873 when it bought the trademark rights to Paul Thumann's painting, "Psyche at Nature's Mirror."

The original Psyche, a 140-pounder, looked modest enough at the time, and the waters she was kneeling over reminded White Rock of its own sparkling spring in Waukesha, Wis.

Never before in Psyche's metamorphoses has White Rock considered draping her chest. "It's surprising in these permissive days," the spokesman conceded, "but she will show a bit more thigh."



Moscow's Approving Appraisal of the 'New' James Bond

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW (NYT).—James Bond, that suave superspy fictionalized in novel and film, has been reviewed more kindly by the Soviet press now that he has given up matching wits with Soviet agents and turned his talents to foiling apolitical master criminals instead.

A fresh appraisal in the new issue of the influential writers' union weekly, Literaturnaya Gazeta, noted approvingly that Bond, known to his fans as 007, had mellowed from "an omnipotent superman" into a "cheerful and easy-going gentleman." The weekly mentioned that newest James Bond film, "Man with the Golden Gun."

Literaturnaya Gazeta detected "political reasons" behind the original James Bond film role created by Sean Connery.

"The novels by Ian Fleming, which served as the basis for the films about James Bond—the terror of the 'agents of the East'—were a creation of the Cold War and shared its fate," said

But James Bond as currently played by Roger Moore has become "a more modest character," said Literaturnaya Gazeta, which declared that the transition came about because film-goers were "fed up with spy mania."

While Literaturnaya Gazeta tantalized its readers with a rare picture of a pistol-wielding James Bond protecting a pair of scantily clad women friends, it still seemed highly unlikely that 007, even at truce with his adversaries of the old SMERSH, would ever make it to the Soviet movie screens.

A handful of American movies are shown here, but they seem generally selected to point up some flaw of life in the United States. Two American films widely shown in the past year were "Slaves," which dealt with slavery in the antebellum South, and "Oklahoma Crude," about a woman defending her oil well against oil barons.

The newest American movie in Soviet theaters has been "The New Centurions," about policemen in Los Angeles. Some Moscow film-goers said they were shocked by its depiction of urban street violence.

An article in the current Literaturnaya Gazeta said that the film, for all its "frightening abundance of firearms," was misleading Soviet viewers because it portrayed American policemen too sympathetically as "the vigilant and honest guardians of public order."

The author, K. Seleznev, who is a historian, contended that any student of American affairs "knows how far this idyll is from the truth."

Medvedev on Sholokhov

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP).—Dissident historian Roy Medvedev says that evidence proves Soviet author Mikhail Sholokhov did not write "Quiet Flows the Don," the novel for which he won a Nobel prize.

Mr. Medvedev's claim echoes earlier accusations by exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Western literary experts who insist that Mr. Sholokhov was not the author of the book, known here as the "Quiet Don."

Mr. Medvedev also reiterated Mr. Solzhenitsyn's conclusion, published last year, that the true author of the epic Cossack novel was a Cossack writer, Fyodor Kryukov, who died in 1920.

Mr. Sholokhov, who will celebrate his 70th birthday this year, has written little over the past few years. He leads a semi-reclusive life in a village in southern Russia.

In a long, detailed analysis, Mr. Medvedev said he came to his conclusion because of incongruities between the ideological tenor of the book and the attitude of Mr. Sholokhov's other writings.

PEOPLE: Fischer Opts for Manila, But Karpov Wants Milan

World chess champion Bobby Fischer wants to play Soviet challenger Anatoly Karpov in Manila in June—but Karpov says that he prefers Milan (Manila is "too hot in the summer"). Edmund Edmondson, the U.S. representative of the International Chess Federation, said in New York Monday that officials of the group telephoned him Monday morning from Amsterdam to tell him that Karpov rejected Manila and Mexico City, also considered a tournament site, because the altitude was "too high." It's all part of a plan to create a climate so unfavorable to the match that Fischer won't play [Karpov] and they can have a paper champion. It's a normal Soviet reaction," Edmondson said. "I didn't think Italy was renowned for its coolness in the summer." Monday was the deadline for both players to notify the chess federation of their choice. The Philippines government has offered $5 million in prize money if the match is in Manila. The Italian Chess Federation has offered $440,000 while Mexico offered $400,000. The international federation meets Feb. 17 to decide on the venue.

* * *

Rosanne Holliday, the teacher who was fired for bringing her baby to campus so she could feed her between classes, has been reinstated by Southwestern College in Chula Vista, Calif. In a hearing last week, charges of "unprofessional conduct" against Mrs. Holliday were dismissed. But her victory was only partial. The state examiner upheld the school's ban on employees' children on campus and put Mrs. Holliday on three years' probation.

* * *

Former President Richard Nixon has told friends that he would like to be sent to Peking as ambassador, Time magazine reported Sunday. "To intimates, he has fantasized that he would not mind being U.S. ambassador to China some day," the magazine said. The magazine went on to report that Nixon "has been cheered by the most optimist report yet from his personal physician . . . The doctor said that Nixon can now swim and take long walks and in a few weeks may be able to take occasional trips by car, plane or helicopter"

* * *

"Maybe they got tired of me. I'm not that important for them to keep me there," said Sergei Ignashev, speculating on why he was given permission to leave the Soviet Union to be with his 23-year-old American wife. Ignashev, 47, and the former Diane Nemec of Chicago were married July 14 in Moscow's Central Palace of Weddings. Sunday, less than seven months after they were separated (Mrs. Ignashev had been obliged to leave the Soviet Union when her visa expired), they were reunited in New York. During the three months that they were battling Soviet bureaucracy for permission to marry the American woman lost her job as style editor of Moscow News, an English-language newspaper published in the Soviet Union.

* * *

Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana danced with the President's wife in New Orleans Saturday night but it cost him $50. Just before entering a ballroom in Washington for the Louisiana State Society's Mardi Gras ball, Long reminded those with him that there was a $50 fine for taking off one's mask. "I asked Betty Ford to dance," Long said, "but a Secret Service agent said, 'You gotta take the mask off. Security.' So I unmasked and danced. And I got fined $50 by the society."

* * *

Car license plates in New Hampshire bear the state motto "Live free or die." George Maynard, 42, lives in New Hampshire, Claremont to be precise, and is presently in jail because he covered up the motto with red masking tape. "There's no truth in the motto," said Maynard, "and we're living examples of it now because my husband is behind bars and certainly doesn't want to die." He is serving 15 days for refusing to pay a $75 fine for misusing plates. The Maynards are trying to get privately made plates without the motto. "If we can't get commercial plates," said Maynard, "we'll be forced to move out of New Hampshire."

* * *

Singer Elvis Presley, 40, has been diagnosed as having intestinal blockage "due to a recent twisting of the lower colon." His doctor says he's responding well to treatment and should be released from Baptist Hospital in Memphis within a few days.

* * *

Actress Merle Oberon, 57, and Dutch-born actor Robert Wolders, 38, have taken out a marriage license in California. Miss Oberon has been married three times before; Wolders, once. They co-starred in the film "Interval."

* * *

The Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, Jacob Malik, protested last week the "hostile design" of New York police, citing a traffic ticket he had received Dec. 12. The Russians, in a note to the U.S. Mission, said that police cars, as well as private cars, continue to park illegally in front of the Soviet Mission without being ticketed or towed away.

* * *

SUED: Singer Andy Williams, 47, for divorce by his French-born wife Claudine Longet, 32, former Folies Bergère dancer. They were married in 1961 and have been separated for the past five years. In her suit, filed in Los Angeles, Mrs. Williams asked for custody of their three children, as well as for child support and for alimony to be fixed by the court.

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